

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 8th August 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas.	Leech, Mr. A. J.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Maharaja of Jeypore.
Muthiah Mudaliar, The hon. Mr. S.	Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Mahmud Sobhannad Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara <i>alias</i> Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bhemayya, Mr. J.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Cottrell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Raja of Kallikota.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Ramamurthi, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.
James, Mr. F. E.	Ramanwami Ayyar, Mr. U.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sankaran Unni, Mr. E.
Khalif-ul-Jah, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T.C.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
	Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.

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PRESENT—cont.

Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanayudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.

Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Motor Vehicles Act

Regulation of motor traffic in the districts.

* 92 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received in regard to my question No. 1864 answered on 25th March 1929 regarding the regulation of motor traffic in the districts?

A.—The information is laid on the table.^a

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether, in view of the fact that the number of motor accidents has increased in almost all places except in Madras, the Government propose to take any further steps for the control and regulation of motor traffic?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have already replied the other day, the question is under the consideration of the Government and the Inspector-General of Police."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government has done anything in the matter to see that the speed is uniform in all the districts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion will be considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether in regard to the restrictions that have been mentioned in column 4 of the appendix the Government have considered the provisions that exist in Kurnool where the number of accidents has decreased from 10 to 2 owing to the restrictions that have been placed on the drivers' qualifications?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat. This is not the occasion to make a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why the special conditions that are given in the 'G' permits are not published in the Local Government Gazette?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is not admissible."

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Speed limits of motor cars and buses in the presidency.

* 93 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what orders or notifications have been issued to fix the speed limits of motor cars and motor buses in several parts of the presidency outside the Madras City; and

(b) what the various speed limits are for the several motor vehicles?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to column 3 of the statement annexed to the answer to the Legislative Council question No. 92.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 25-A and 41 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, and to Notification No. 711, dated 12th September 1928, published at page 1375 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th September 1928. The District Magistrates and local boards also prescribe speed limits in the G permits and licences issued by them as they deem fit.

Police

Appointment of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

* 94 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a vacancy of the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police and whether the same is intended to be filled up soon;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint the son of a late Judge of the Madras High Court to the post; and

(c) whether the Staff Selection Board is also inviting applications for the post; and why?

A.—(a) There were three vacancies. The undermentioned persons were appointed on 22nd June 1929 to two of them:—

M.R.Ry. P. Dhanarajulu Nayudu Garu and Y. Roshan Sahib Bahadur.

Appointment to the third vacancy is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) The Staff Selection Board as usual invited applications for appointment under orders of Government and the final selection was made by Government from the list of candidates submitted by the Staff Selection Board.

Civil Justice

Removal of the bar of 13 years' permanent service rule for Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

* 95 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 1582, dated 1st March 1929, regarding the removal of the bar of 13 years' permanent service rule for Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs—

(a) whether the Government have come to a decision thereon; and

(b) if so, what the decision is?

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A.—(a) & (b) The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know when the Government are likely to come to a decision on this matter ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I hope to do so in the course of a month or so.”

Removal of bar of 13 years' permanent service rule for increment in the case of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

* 96 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have come to any and, if so, what decision in regard to the removal of the bar of 13 years' permanent service rule for increment in the case of subordinate judges and district munsifs referred to in my question No. 1582, dated 1st March 1929 ; and

(b) if not, why not ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 95.

Delays in the disposal of cases in Civil Courts.

* 97 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, with reference to the observations in G.O. No. 30, Law (General), dated 3rd January 1929, as to delays in the disposal of suits in the Courts of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges the High Court has taken any measures to reduce the long pendency of litigation in the courts ?

A.—The Government have no reason to believe that the hon. the Judges have not taken any measures with reference to the suggestion of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the Government have enquired as to what steps have been taken by the High Court ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether there has been any increase effected in the disposal of cases ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ It is not possible to know.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Apart from the nature of the answer, may I ask whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the High Court has taken steps in the matter ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The Government have no information.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the hon. Member make the necessary enquiry and find out whether the High Court has taken the necessary steps ? ”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government have no reason to believe that the High Court has not taken the necessary steps."

Forests

Memorial from the villagers of Vangal in the Trichinopoly district about their forest grievances.

* 98 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any memorial from the villagers of Vangal in the Trichinopoly district about their forest grievances ; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(a) No such memorial has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of the reserve boundary line away from the holdings of the ryots in South Kanara.

* 99 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have at any time considered the question of removing the reserve boundary line half a mile or any distance away from the holdings of ryots in South Kanara ?

A.—Yes. The question was also considered in connexion with the budget debates of 1928-29. The policy of Government on the general question is contained in G.O. No. 30, Development, dated the 6th January 1922, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. In pursuance of that policy all legitimate grievances which were brought to notice have also received attention.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether there has been any instance in the district in which the reserve boundary has been put back ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table once again the Government Order which was placed on the table in the year 1922 ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I think it is unnecessary to do so."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the question of putting back the reserve boundaries was also one of the subjects included in the question of reorganization of the Forest Department ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That was not ; but the whole forest policy will be considered. This also along with the rest will be considered."

Jails

Age-limit for the detention of adolescents in Borstal schools.

* 100 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in spite of the fact that 23 is regarded as the maximum age for the detention of adolescents in Borstal schools, certain courts continue to give sentences which necessitate detention in Borstal institutions beyond this age-limit ; and

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(b) if so, what action it is proposed to take to remedy this defect, either by instructions to magistrates or by amendment of the Borstal Schools Act of 1926?

A.—(a) & (b) Under the Madras Borstal Schools Act courts can sentence an adolescent offender (who is not more than 21 years of age at the time of conviction) to a maximum term of five years' detention in a Borstal school. The suggestion to fix 23 as the maximum age for detention in a Borstal school involves legislation and the desirability of amending the Act will be considered.

Temporary detention of adolescent offenders in jails.

* 101 Q.—MR. F. E. JAMES: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that adolescent offenders under the Borstal School Act are not committed direct to Borstal schools, but are detained temporarily in jails prior to committal; and

(b) what steps he will take to rectify the procedure?

A.—(a) & (b) With reference to section 12 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, every adolescent offender sentenced to detention in a Borstal school by a court is sent to a Borstal school. But some time must elapse between the delivery of judgment and the arrangement of the police escort. Enquiry has also to be made by courts whether accommodation is immediately available or not in the school. During this period the adolescent offender has necessarily to be kept in custody. In order to minimize this period of custody as far as possible, magistrates have been informed that accommodation will always be available in the Borstal schools and that there is no need to make any previous reference on this point to the Superintendent of the school.

MR. F. E. JAMES:—"May I ask the hon. Member to be pleased to state who is responsible for sending the adolescent offenders to Borstal custody?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Will my hon. Friend speak a little louder?"

MR. F. E. JAMES:—"May I know who is responsible for arranging to send the adolescent offenders to Borstal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I think it is the Inspector in charge, but I am not certain."

MR. F. E. JAMES:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to take some action which will minimise the length of time during which these youthful offenders are in police custody even after they have been committed to the Borstal School by Magistrates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall take the necessary steps."

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Marine

Excess expenditure in harbour works.

* 102 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the Accountant-General's letter to the Secretary to Government, Finance (Marine) Department, dated 12th/15th December 1928, No. T. H. 702—

(a) the several items in the harbour scheme which have exceeded their estimated provision together with the reasons therefor, the cost in respect of the two rival schemes, one at Hare Island and another at Tuticorin and the financial implications of the stoppage of the capital works at Tuticorin, pending the preparation of the detailed estimates;

(b) the loss, in all ways, sustained by the Government owing to the non-use of the dredger 'St. David' for nearly 3½ years except for short periods; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) A statement^a is laid on the table showing the items of the sanctioned Tuticorin Scheme estimates on which excesses have already occurred or are expected to arise by the end of 1929-30 together with the reasons for the excesses. The revised estimates have been sanctioned by Government.

According to the estimates prepared by the Harbour Engineer in Chief, the cost of the schemes for Tuticorin is as follows:—

Tuticorin Town Scheme.

	Estimated cost.
	LAKHS.
	RS.
With about 100 acres of reclamation	152½
With about 200 acres of reclamation as suggested by Advisory Committee	162½

NOTE 1.—No credit allowed for value of reclamation or surplus plant on completion of job.

NOTE 2.—Includes all expenditure incurred on old scheme.

Hare Island Scheme.

	RS.
With about 66 ¹ acres of reclamation	120
Alternative recommended by the Harbour Engineer in Chief with 75 ¹ acres of reclamation	123

¹ In addition to spare land already there.

In each of above a sum of three lakhs has been provided for godowns to be given on favourable terms to applicants who at present hold godowns in Tuticorin.

In each of above a sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs has been provided for road connexion between Hare Island and Tuticorin.

NOTE 1.—No credit allowed for reclamation or surplus plant on completion of job.

NOTE 2.—Includes all expenditure incurred on old scheme.

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The Accountant-General has not yet reported to Government on the financial implications of the stoppage, as mentioned in the letter referred to.

(b) According to an Inspection report furnished by the Accountant-General in July 1928 docking and repair charges incurred on the dredger "St. David" during the period of 3½ years referred to works out to Rs. 6,000 approximately for 1926-27 and 1927-28 and in addition there is a recurring monthly expenditure of about Rs. 35 towards the wages of watchmen, etc.

(c) The steps to be taken depend on the decision as to the future work to be undertaken at Tuticorin.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know who will shoulder the burden of 162½ lakhs for expenditure on the Harbour Works?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Port Conservancy Board ultimately."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is there a Port Trust Board at Tuticorin?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is a Port Trust Board."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Have the Government made enquiries whether the Port Trust of Tuticorin are prepared to shoulder this burden?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is under correspondence, I think."

Assignment of Lands

Area of land reserved in the village of Chitrap, Mangalore taluk, for common village purposes.

* 103 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 1350 answered on 1st February 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the area was in the village of Chitrap, Mangalore taluk, South Kanara, which has been reserved for common village purposes, grazing or straying about of cattle, for the meeting place of the villagers for recreation and other purposes, apart from roads and footpaths, before the recent assignments to particular communities;

(b) what area out of this village or common or waste has been assigned to depressed classes, Mogers (fishermen by caste), Billavars (tappers by caste) or any other community;

(c) whether any area and if so what remains at least for the roaming about of cattle and for other common purposes of villages after such assignments and apart from public village roads and paths, public schools and taverns;

(d) whether in 1925 the Collector had refused assignment of any portion of this waste on the ground that it was the only available waste in the village;

(e) if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons plots have been assigned to the three communities;

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(f) whether many of the villagers including Hindus and Christians have appealed to Government against the assignments on the above ground and that it will add to the insanitary condition of the village; and

(g) if so, what action have Government taken thereon?

A.—(a) 14.91 acres was formerly reserved for these purposes.

(b) On the 19th April 1929 the Collector reported that no part of this land had been assigned to any one, but certain areas had been reserved for assignment to the Mogers, Billavars and Adi-Dravidas as noted below :—

Mogers ...	...	...	...	...	3.52 acres.
Billavars ...	...	...	...	...	3.54 „
Adi-Dravidas ...	...	...	...	...	3.01 „

(c) 4.84 acres.

(d) Yes.

(e) The extents mentioned have been set aside for assignment to the classes mentioned in the answer to clause (b) in pursuance of the policy of Government to assign lands to the depressed and poorer classes. The Mogers and Billavars belong to the locality. The extents proposed for assignment are not fit for use as a grazing ground as even after rain they are covered with only scanty herbage not affording much nourishment to cattle.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Government have declined to interfere with the orders of the Collector.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to clause (e) of this question, may I enquire whether the Government are prepared to give lands to the poorer classes of other communities than those mentioned in the answer ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I cannot say whether in any particular case they would or would not. In this case there were particular reasons. The fishermen were living in the immediate vicinity.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government, before reserving this land for the depressed classes, ascertained whether it was fit for cultivation at all ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I wish to have notice of the question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I further enquire whether apart from the scanty herbage growing on this land, any representations have been made by the people of the locality that more land is necessary for the cattle to stray about for physical exercise ? (Laughter.) ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will enquire into the fitness of the land for cultivation and if it is not fit for cultivation . . . ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is a hypothetical question.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the 4.84 acres do not consist of lanes and pathways and no land at all ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question.”

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Assignment of lands to ex-military men.

* 104 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in view of the Budget debate on 12th March last on the claims of ex-military service men—combatant and non-combatant—to assignment of lands by relaxation of the rules as to time-bar—what orders Government have passed thereon ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 758, Revenue, dated 16th April 1929. ^a The Government Order has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the District Gazettes and communicated to the principal newspapers.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the term ‘ non-combatants who served in the Indian Army ’ appearing in the appendix, may I ask whether it includes the camp followers like post-men who accompanied the Indian Army ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I think they are not included.”

Court of Wards and Zamindaris*Management of the Sivaganga zamindari.*

* 105 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Sivaganga Zamindari was taken up for management under the Court of Wards and whether any period was then fixed for returning it to the Raja ;

(b) whether there were any debts due from the estate at the time it was taken up or whether there was any cash and if so, how much ;

(c) (i) whether the survey of the estate was taken up by the Court of Wards and if so, when, at what cost and at whose request ;

(ii) whether the Raja was consulted or whether he agreed to the survey ;

(d) (i) when the title of the Raja was conferred on the zamindar and why ;

(ii) whether he asked for it ;

(e) what was the annual income of the zamindari for every year from the time it was taken up by the Court of Wards till the survey and what has been the income for every year after the survey ;

(f) what were the amounts borrowed by the Court of Wards every year for the zamindari and what were the amounts, if any, paid towards the debts ;

(g) whether the Raja has expressed his readiness to arrange for the repayment of the loan at once if the zamindari is handed over to him and if so, why his request has not been granted ;

(h) who are the creditors and what rate of interest is being paid every year for the debts ; and

(i) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a list of officers working in the zamindari under the Court of Wards and getting salaries of not less than Rs. 350 a month with their names, qualifications and salaries ?

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A.—(a) The Sivaganga Zamindari was taken up for management by the Court of Wards in 1898. No period was then fixed for returning it to the Raja.

(b) The debt due by the estate was Rs. 1,11,252 and the cash balance was Rs. 256.

(c) (i) The survey was taken up in 1920 at the instance of the Estate Collector. The cost of the survey was Rs. 13,25,020.

(ii) The Government have not the information.

(d) (i) & (ii) The title was conferred on the 3rd June 1924. The Government have no information on the other point in the question.

(e) & (f) A statement is appended.^a

(g) The Raja has so expressed himself but has not so far indicated to Government any practicable method of discharging the debt due by the Estate.

(h) The existing debts are due to the Imperial Bank of India. The rate of interest is 7 per cent per annum.

(i) —

Names.	Qualifications.	Salaries.
		RS.
(1) Mr. E. R. Wood ...	I.C.S. Permanent Sub-Collector.	1,925
(2) Mr. E. D. Philip ...	B.A. ...	480
(3) M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal.	B.A. A qualified Civil Engineer.	550

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know, with reference to clause (e) of this question, whether survey alone has been completed or whether the preparation of record of rights and settlement of rents have also been completed?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The commutation has been completed."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether it is commutation under Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act or commutation under private settlement?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is a private settlement."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know the reason for the abnormal increase in the income of the estate from a few lakhs in the year when the survey was begun to 12, 14 and 16 lakhs at present? May I know whether private settlement of commutation had anything to do with this abnormal increase in the income of the estate?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question. I understand the hon. Member wants to know why there was an increase from 12 lakhs in 1918 to about 16 lakhs in 1927-28. I must ask for notice of the question."

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, the income is much less than 12 lakhs in 1918 and may I know whether the Government have enquired into the causes of this increase and whether any representations have been made by the ryots in regard to this matter? A number of representations have been received by members of the House."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I am not aware of any representation, but, if the hon. Member will give notice, I shall enquire? "

Irrigation

Need for protective works with regard to the sliding of Godavari bank near Kapileswarapuram agraaharam.

* 106 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Godavari bank and the river margin near the village of Kapileswarapuram Agraaharam between 16th and 17th miles lower down Dowlaishwaram has been sliding and the village is in imminent danger ;

(b) whether, with a view to prevent erosion and sliding at the spot, provision has been made for constructing a revetment and digging a channel in the sand shoals of the river ;

(c) whether it is a fact that on 2nd May there was a sudden sinking and sliding of the bank and the margin and whether the Superintending Engineer visited the spot and recommended the protective works to be undertaken immediately ;

(d) whether it is a fact that such protective works have got to be begun and completed before the flood season begins in the middle of June ;

(e) whether the action of the river, if not properly checked, is a source of danger not only to the village, but to a large portion of the delta area ; and

(f) whether in view of the imminent nature of the danger the Government would issue instructions to take up protective works immediately ?

A.—(a) The left flood bank of the Gowtami Godavari between 16/0 and 16/7 miles was diverted two years ago as there was not sufficient margin between the deep course of the river and the bank. There is a tendency for the margin to slip in this length and there are three places where the sliding action is most marked. One of the slips has been protected and the other two will be, this year. The village is situated in three different sites and only a small part of it lies between the old and diverted flood banks and is liable to be affected by erosion.

(b) There are two current estimates to protect the bank in this portion, one for protecting the slips, at a cost of Rs. 40,400 and the other for connecting the high level 'paya' with the river, at a cost of Rs. 5,900. Revetment is provided for in the former.

(c) & (d) The Government are not aware on what particular day the sinking and sliding occurred, but the Superintending Engineer visited the spot on the 15th May 1929 and issued instructions for the necessary works to be carried out.

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(e) The delta area is protected by the diverted flood bank, but the small portion of the village referred to in answer to clause (a) is liable to be affected should there be much further encroachment by the river.

(f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With reference to clause (b), may I ask when the estimates was passed? From the answer I take it that it has been passed."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if the work was taken up in accordance with the estimates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is seen from the answer to clauses (c) and (d) that the Superintending Engineer issued instructions for the necessary works to be carried out."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" My question is whether the instructions given by the Superintending Engineer were acted up to and if so when?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that this kind of work cannot be taken on hand when once the flood season begins and therefore it has got to be taken up before the flood season?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I think the officer is aware of it."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if the Government have issued instructions to expeditiously finish the work before the flood season began?" 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether any steps will be taken to protect the village referred to in the question from the ravages of floods?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I shall consider that question."

Mr. P. ANAJANEYULU :—" As regards answer to clause (e) 'but the village referred to in answer to clause (a) is liable to be affected', have the Government proposed or have they taken any precautions against such a danger?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With reference to the answer given in clauses (c) and (d), may I know what those instructions are specifically?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Notice, Sir."

Land Revenue

. *List of reserved trees in kumki areas in South Kanara.*

* 107 Q.—Mr. K. R. K. ARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the trees are that a kumkidar may not cut in kumki areas (South Kanara) without the permission of Government;

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(b) whether nux-vomica is one of such ;

(c) whether Government are aware that this is quite necessary for the ryots for the preparation of ploughs every year and that its leaves are a good manure for coconut palms ; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove nux-vomica from the list of such classified or reserved trees ?

A.—(a) The kumkidar cannot cut the following trees in kumki areas without the permission of the Government :—

Description of trees.

Botanical name.		Kanarese name.		English name.
Tectona grandis	...	Saguvani	...	Teak.
Dalbergia latifolia	...	Biti	...	Blackwood.
Pterocarpus marsupium	...	Benga	...	Kino.
Bassia longifolia	and	Ippe	...	...
latifolia.				
Artocarpus hirsuta	...	Hebbalsu	...	Wild jack.
Artocarpus integrifolia	...	Halasu	...	Jack.
Diospyros ebenum	and	Karimara	...	Ebony.
melanoxylon.				
Xylia dolabriformis	...	Tirwa	or	Ironwood.
		Jambe.		
Pongamia glabra	...	Honge	...	...
Myristica Malabarica	...	Ramapatri	...	Wild nutmeg.
Calophyllum elatum	...	Sribonne	...	Poonspur.
Hopea parviflora	...	Kiralbogi	...	...
Nux-vomica	...	Kasarka	...	...

(b) Yes.

(c) A low seigniorage rate was fixed for this tree in view of its usefulness to the ryots for agricultural purposes.

(d) The Government do not consider that such a course is necessary.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer given to clause (d), may I know the grounds on which the Government have given their answer ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The Government see no reason to remove nux-vomica from the list of classified areas.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the Collector to verify what he has stated is correct or not ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Seigniorage fee for fuel trees in South Kanara.

* 108 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a seigniorage fee of eight annas per cart-load is being charged in the case of darkhast in areas like Hebri in South Kanara for fuel trees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the market value per cart-load of fuel in the locality will not even be two annas ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove such anomalies and hardships ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(c) The seigniorage rates were revised in August 1927 with reference to the marketing facilities of each locality. The Government see no reason to make any further revision at present.

Use of reserved trees in kumki lands.

* 109 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that permission to cut reserved trees of 3½ feet girth is not given to kumkidars for building houses, etc.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that for building tenant-houses ordinarily trees of about a foot and a half girth are all that are necessary and useful, and further that most kumkis in South Kanara do not contain on an average trees of larger girth than 1½ feet to 3 feet?

A.—(a) Yes; permits are not as a rule issued for the removal of reserved or classified trees under 4 feet in girth from kumki lands.

(b) The Government have not the information.

Ryots may cut and remove unreserved and unclassified trees from unreserved lands free for bona fide agricultural and domestic purposes. The holder of land to which kumki privileges are attached may enjoy the same privilege in the kumki land free of charge.

Assignment of lands in Mecheri village.

* 110 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of assessed and unassessed wastes respectively (including land under sivayijama occupation) available for cultivation in fasli 1338 in Mecheri village, Rayadurg taluk, Bellary district;

(b) whether out of the above extents roughly about 100 acres were under sivayijama occupation of Adi-Andhra ryots and 300 acres under that of caste ryots and whether the latter applied for patta of the lands in their enjoyment;

(c) whether the Revenue Inspector went to the village and showed the sivayijama fields of the caste ryots to Adi-Andhras to know if they wanted any of them and whether the Adi-Andhras chose 100 acres out of the same and stated that they did not want the remainder and had no objection to its assignment to the caste ryots;

(d) whether in addition to the above 200 acres of sivayijama land of caste ryots, there is yet about 500 acres of assessed waste land fit for cultivation, which the Adi-Andhras say that they do not need for their use and that it might be given to the caste ryots, and whether the Revenue authorities yet rejected all the applications of the caste ryots for the same; and

(e) whether the average holding per head of the Adi-Andhras (including pattas and sivayijama) is double or treble that of the caste ryots?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information asked for, but have called for a report.

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Public Service

Enquiry into the grievances of unpassed and unexempted clerks of the Registration department.

* 111 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has enquired into the grievances of the few unpassed and unexempted clerks of the Registration department; and

(b) whether the usual increments have been given to them; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the pay of the clerks he mentions; it is a general rule applicable to all departments that unpassed and unexempted men are eligible only for the minimum pay in the inferior time-scale, viz., Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the City. The clerks referred to in the question have therefore not been given any increments in pay.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask if the Government have any intention of treating the cases of these few men as special cases and deal with them on a more generous scale ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The cases of these few clerks will be considered specially. ”

Education

Reorganization of the Superior Educational Service.

* 112 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so what, orders have been passed on the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services as to which the hon. the Chief Minister assured the House in reply to my question No. 1225-B answered on 31st January 1929 that orders would be issued as soon as the budget was passed?

A.—Orders have not yet been passed. The reply of the Government of India in regard to the reference made to them in respect of the Reorganization Scheme of the Men's Branch of the service has just been received. The scheme has to be placed before the Finance Committee. The Government of India's reply in respect of the Women's Branch of the service has not yet been received.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether this reorganization scheme will be included in the next budget ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If orders are passed before the next budget, they will be given effect to. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know when the reply from the Government of India was received ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Only about 10 days ago. ”

Educational and other qualifications of District Educational Officers.

* 113 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council

(a) the rules made by Government as to the educational and training and other qualifications required for the appointments of District Educational Officers; and

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(b) a statement showing the names of persons appointed as District Educational Officers in the years 1927, 1928, 1929 (up to date) with their religion, race, caste, antecedents, previous service (if any), qualifications as to educational attainments and training for teaching; and

(ii) to state whether Government contemplate making any rules in connexion with the proposed reorganization of the superior services, if no such rules as referred to in clause (a) have been made?

4.—(i) (a) & (ii) The framing of rules for recruitment to the superior educational services is under the consideration of the Government.

(i) (b) The information can be obtained from the quarterly lists of Gazetted officers in the Educational Department.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the district educational officers who are at present in the department have had any training in teaching? Are there any proposals before the Government prescribing the qualifications of these men?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Appointments are made when vacancies arise. I cannot say whether there is any proposal before the Government on these matters.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether these men who have been appointed for the last three years and whose names are found in this quarterly list have all the requisite qualifications of training in teaching?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ They have been so qualified as to commend themselves to the Government.”

Local Boards

Nomination of Mrs. P. R. R. Punja to the District Board of South Kanara.

* 114-A Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mrs. P. R. R. Punja who was recently nominated to the District Board of South Kanara is the niece of Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C.;

(b) whether she was nominated to the Board when there were already 13 members of her community (viz., the Bunt community) in the Board;

(c) what is the total number of members in the Board;

(d) what are the reasons for the nomination; and

(e) whether her husband has subsequently been nominated to the South Kanara Temple Committee?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is apparently referring to Srimati Shambhavi R. Punja. Yes.

(b) Yes.

(a) Thirty-six excluding the President.

(d) It was considered desirable for obvious reasons to appoint a lady to the Board.

(e) No.

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Representation of Indian Christians in the District Board of South Kanara.

* 114-B Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 1912 answered on 26th March 1929 regarding the representation of Indian Christians in the District Board of South Kanara, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what the special reasons are for appointing a lady to a vacancy caused by the retirement of an Indian Christian when she belongs to a community which has 14 members already represented in the Board ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (d) of question No. 114-A.

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the answer given to clause (c), of my question, may I know whether he was appointed to the Temple Committee previous to his wife's nomination to the District Board of South Kanara ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Alleged illegal actions of the President, Kasimkota Union.

* 115 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition, dated 10th January 1929, from the rate-payers of Kasimkota union, Vizagapatam taluk board, making certain allegations against the President of the Kasimkota Union, one Kharulasha ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Revenue Divisional Officer to the District Collector regarding this President ;

(c) whether the Government have made enquiries regarding the various illegal actions of the said President, such as tampering with the electoral roll and ballot papers, his highbanded action in the matter of the receipt of nomination papers, etc., mentioned in the petition and, if so, with what result ;

(d) whether the Government have since taken from his hands the power of preparing electoral rolls as prayed for in the petition and appointed a deputy tahsildar for the purpose ; and

(e) whether they will be pleased to amend the Local Boards Act vesting the power to prepare electoral rolls in the hands of a Revenue officer ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It appears so from the petition.

(c) District Board President's remarks have been called for.

(d) No.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Nominations to the District and Taluk Boards of Salem, Coimbatore, etc.

* 116 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement of all Muhammadans, Adi-Dravidas and Indian Christians (Protestants and Catholics) who have been nominated to the district boards and taluk boards during the last four years and are still holding those positions in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara ; and

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(ii) to state (a) what the principle is on which nominations have been made in regard to such minor communities, (b) how many persons and who have been nominated in the abovementioned districts during the last four years from castes and communities who had been represented in district boards and municipalities by more than one elected member and on what grounds?

A.—(i) A statement giving the particulars required in regard to District Boards is laid on the table.^a Government have no information in regard to taluk boards as the appointments thereto are made by the Presidents of District Boards concerned.

(ii) (a) & (b) It is impossible to lay down any other principles than those contained in section 9 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act. The detailed information required by the Hon'ble Member is not readily available.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether there is any Adi-Dravida member on the district board of Coimbatore?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not find it in the appendix given here."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Perhaps there has been some mistake. But I know there is an Adi-Dravida member."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know how many elected Muhammadan Members there are on the Coimbatore District Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether there is not a provision in the District Boards Act that only those communities who are not represented should be given nomination?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think there is any specific rule."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not want the exact number of Muhammadan elected members on the board. I want to know whether there is any Muhammadan elected member?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe there is."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If there are elected members from that community, there was no reason to nominate from among them."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Endowments in the Presidency vested in the Board of Revenue.

* 117 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House a statement showing all the endowments in this Presidency vested in the Board of Revenue under Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation VII of 1817 with full information in regard to them on the following points :—

- (i) Name of district, taluk and village,
- (ii) Name of the original grantor,

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- (iii) Date of endowment,
 - (iv) Nature of the deed executed,
 - (v) Particulars of the endowment,
 - (vi) Average annual income,
 - (vii) Purpose for which endowment was by the original grantor's wish to be applied,
 - (viii) Purpose for which they are now being applied,
 - (ix) Nature of supervision now exercised by the Board of Revenue ;
- and

(b) if any of the endowments had been transferred to local bodies under section 63 of the Local Boards Act, the name of such local boards or bodies and the nature of supervision and control exercised over them by the Board of Revenue or Government?

A.—Government are not in possession of the information asked for and do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by the compilation of such a statement which cannot be done without an undue expenditure of time and labour.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer given to this question that the Government are not in possession of the information asked for, may I know whether they will be pleased to call for the information at least as regards one district, namely, Tanjore?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I have already said, it would involve time and undue labour."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Since the property included in the purview of this question involves crores of rupees and very large interests are involved in this, may I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not understand what the hon. Member is referring to."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am referring to the chatram funds in the Tanjore district. There is public feeling that these chatram funds are being mismanaged and, with a view to respect that feeling, may I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no reference to the chatram funds in the question before us."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The question relates to endowments and the chatram funds come under endowments?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"But there is no question about the Chatram funds."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Does the hon. Minister say that the funds referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyyar do not come under this question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As far as it refers to a particular class of endowment, I want notice of the question."

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Excise

Location of a toddy shop near Dr. C. M. Pai's house at Nileshwar in Kasaragod taluk.

* 118 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by Government with reference to my question No. 818 answered on 29th November 1928 in regard to the location of the toddy shop near Dr. C. M. Pai's house at Nileshwar in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, and to state—

- (a) what steps have been taken upon the question and on the report;
- (b) whether it is a fact that when the toddy shop in question was auctioned for the year 1928-29 the site was not the one complained against but some other;
- (c) if so, why the shop was erected or allowed on the present site;
- (d) whether it is a fact that within a 100 yards of this shop in question there are a number of dwelling houses, and also two Deivasthanams frequented by the public; and
- (e) whether the said shop is located on a lane on which there is a good deal of traffic going on between the Nileshwar railway station and the villages to its east?

A.—The report is laid on the table^a.

- (a) The Government have not taken any action on the report.
- (b) & (c) A report from the Commissioner of Excise dated 18th January 1929 is laid on the table.^a
- (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report referred to in the answer to clauses (b) & (c). The Government have no further information on the subject.
- (e) The Government have no information on the point.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Since this question was asked, has anything been done to select another site?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The report says that efforts will be made to select another site."

Medical

Scheme for training suitable candidates in service to act as a reserve under the Chemical Examiner to Government.

* 119 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any scheme under his consideration for training suitable candidates in service to act as a reserve for future vacancies that may occur in the department under the Chemical Examiner to Government; and
- (b) if so, at what stage, its consideration is at present?

A.—(a) & (b) One permanent civil assistant surgeon was trained in the Chemical Examiner's department for six months during 1926-27. The Government have sanctioned the training of another civil assistant surgeon for six months during the current year.

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Grievances of the medical practitioners under the Rural Medical Relief Scheme.

* 120 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the grievances of the medical practitioners under the Rural Medical Relief Scheme;

(b) whether he is aware that they want to be treated as independent medical practitioners; and

(c) whether he proposes to improve their position and status and if so, when?

A.—(a) Yes; copies of resolutions passed at the Rural Medical Practitioners' Conferences held from time to time were received by the Government.

(b) The hon. Member's meaning is not understood.

(c) The Government have recently improved to some extent their position and status by increasing the subsidies payable to them under the scheme from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per annum and also by making their position under taluk boards more secure. Whenever taluk boards convert rural into regular dispensaries they have been asked to consider the claims of the rural medical practitioners already in charge for the posts of sub-assistant surgeons in the regular dispensaries.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that these gentlemen do not want to be treated as servants of the taluk boards but want to be treated to independent medical practitioners?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They are giving them as much facilities as possible."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Have the Government considered the question of asking the taluk boards to make provision for travelling allowance for rural dispensary men when being transferred from one place to another? Are not Government's instructions in regard to rural medical practitioners being violated by the taluk boards?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the taluk boards are not following the instructions of the Government, then there will be complaints against such taluk boards?"

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the rural medical practitioners are sent for such special duties as cholera, malaria and so on?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If there is cholera in any particular place and if the taluk board desires to put these men on special duty there is nothing to prevent them."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is it a fact that these men are not paid travelling allowance for going and doing such special work?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If they are asked to go on duty which they are not bound to perform and they go, it is a matter between those medical practitioners and the taluk boards themselves."

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Public Health

Disposal of S. No. 126 of Derebail village in Mangalore taluk reserved for communal purposes.

* 121 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Government have received a memorial from the residents of Derebail, Bolur, Kodialbail and Kadri villages in Mangalore taluk regarding the disposal of old Survey No. 25 (present S. No. 126) of Derebail village which was reserved for communal purposes, viz., grazing, manure leaves and fuel and what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—A memorial was received in May last from certain residents of Kavur, Bijai and Kadri villages of the Mangalore taluk protesting against the disposal of land called Haripadavu (S. Nos. 129 and 170-1) of Derebail village for use as a municipal trenching ground. This memorial has been referred to the Chairman, Municipal Council, and the Collector for remarks. No other memorial has been received.

Distribution of the allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs for temperance propaganda.

* 122 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state— 11-30 a.m.

(a) what steps he has taken to distribute the allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs for temperance propaganda;

(b) the names of the persons and of the associations to whom the money has been or is proposed to be distributed;

(c) the amounts to be given to each person or association; and

(d) what steps, if any, he has taken or proposes to take to prevent this money being used for electioneering purposes by individuals or associations?

A.—(a) to (c) A copy of G.O. No. 1597, P.H., dated the 26th June 1929, is laid on the table.* Steps are being taken to give effect to the scheme sanctioned in the Government Order.

(d) There is no apprehension that the funds will be diverted to purposes not connected with the scheme and no steps have been found necessary.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know what is the definite object of the Government in this propaganda, whether it is to bring about prohibition or temperance?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The Government order is laid on the table.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“The Government Order is ambiguous. I am asking whether the object of the Government is to bring about prohibition or only to bring about temperance?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. Member will kindly tell me which portion of the Government Order is ambiguous I shall explain as much as I can.”

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“May I know whether any funds have been disbursed till now?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking with reference to second paragraph of the Government Order at page 26 of the appendix. This is what it says : ' The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the first essential step was the creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and the education of the masses on the evils of drink in order that temperance or prohibition legislation undertaken might have the co-operation and support of the general public.' I am asking what the object of the Government in carrying out this propaganda is? Is it for prohibition or for temperance? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As it is, prohibition includes temperance."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether this propaganda includes the picketing of persons at the toddy and auction sales? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government Order is laid on the table. If the hon. Member infers it is there, it is there: otherwise it is not."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the question of distributing the funds by the local boards was considered and whether any decision was arrived at? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That was considered, but in view of certain difficulties it was thought desirable that the work of distribution should be entrusted to district committees appointed for the purpose, who will consult the local boards also when so distributing."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the Government are going to allot funds for organizations which have been doing temperance work for carrying on this propaganda work in their respective areas? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government Order lays down that there will be district committees and they will arrange for the work of propaganda."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Has he fixed any qualifications for these associations to enable them to draw these grants? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no life limit fixed."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGIASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government will allow the Central Board to allot funds to organizations who are doing prohibition work and not for temperance work? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Temperance also includes prohibition within its scope."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The hon. Member has not referred to the first paragraph of the Government Order. This is what it states :—" The creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs such as opium, ganja, etc., in order that any temperance or prohibition measures or legislation undertaken for attaining the goal of total prohibition may have the co-operation and support of the general public.' May I ask whether the Government have taken any steps to warn the people who bid at auctions that they are likely to suffer as the result of the propaganda of Government and, if not, why not? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The propaganda has been in the air for the last about a year and no complaint has been received from the public."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Have the Government any apprehension about their loss in the excise revenue owing to this propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"That will be known only at the end of the year. Even if there is a loss the Government must be prepared for it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Are not people who bid at the auction of these toddy shops apprehensive of this propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Probably—they may be."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know the number of members of the Central Board and their functions and whether any preliminary arrangements have been made to carry out the object of the Government in relation to posters, literature, etc., and whether any practical steps have been taken to achieve their object?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Central Board has not yet appointed the district committees. The district committees will be appointed in the course of two or three days."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the Central Board will not take up the work of preparing temperance literature, etc., before the district committees are set up?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The necessary preliminaries are being made."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the district committees will consist of Excise officers and, if so, whether they will be instructed to carry on their old policy of encouraging drink?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No such instructions have been issued."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether there is any condition precedent to the appointment of the members of the Board that they should be tea-totallers?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the Central Board thinks that this question is important, they will take necessary steps."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I am asking whether the members of the Central Board should be tea-totallers?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Probably, persons who drink will know the evils of drinking much better than others."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to answer (d) and with reference to paragraph VII of the appendix, may I know if the Government have taken any steps or propose to take any steps to see that the Pracharakas who are to be appointed by the committees are not electioneering agents of the members of the Board?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If it comes to the notice of the Government that any such misuse is being made, they will take necessary steps."

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Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—(in Telugu) “ May I know whether picketing will be included in the propaganda work ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not think that picketing is any propaganda. Picketing is action and not propaganda.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know if ‘such other methods’ include propaganda not to bid at sales of toddy and liquor shops ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ A committee has been appointed to prepare literature ; they will consider all these matters.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether any specific steps have been taken as a preliminary measure ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Materials for preparing the literature and for having magic lantern pictures are being collected from various places.”

Government Orders on the recommendations of the Special Malaria Officer.

* 123 Q.—**Mr. K. R. KARANT** : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what orders have been passed by Government on the various recommendations made by the Special Malaria Officer in his report on the malaria survey conducted by him in the Puttur taluk (South Kanara) as per G.O. No. 2353, P.H., dated 7th November 1928 ;

(b) whether the said Government Order requires the said officer to continue his investigations in other taluks as well ; and

(c) why such investigation or survey has not been extended to the said other taluks ?

A.—(a) The report of malaria survey by the Special Malaria Officer in the Puttur taluk, South Kanara district, has been communicated to the Puttur Taluk Board. The Taluk Board has been asked to provide funds for the programme of anti-malarial measures prepared by the District Health Officer in the order of urgency and to appoint the necessary staff for the purpose.

(b) & (c) Yes. The Special Malaria Officer has subsequently been directed to carry out the investigation in the malarial tracts of other taluks, South Kanara district, in December or January next when the season will be suitable for the work.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether the Special Malaria Officer has not reported that this taluk which he inspected is the worst in the whole of the Presidency in respect of malaria ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ He has reported that it is a very bad taluk.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know whether the Government approve of the preventive measures suggested in the report ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government have approved the measures and that is the reason why they have asked the taluk board to see that those measures are adopted.”

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that those measures are such as cannot be carried out entirely by the taluk board, because one of the remedies suggested is the clearance of forest areas from at least two furlongs from human habitations? How can the taluk board deal with this question? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If the taluk board will carry out certain measures and if they want the help of the Government in other matters, necessary steps will be taken.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to ask the taluk boards to carry out those measures from their own funds, or whether the Government will be prepared to allot funds for the purpose? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ In the first instance the taluk boards will be asked to carry out the measures but if they plead inability, then the question of allotting funds by the Government will be considered.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ One of the suggestions of the Special Malarial Officer is that a second-class Health Officer should be appointed for this special work. May I ask whether this is not the business of the Government rather than that of the taluk board? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If the taluk board starts work and asks for a second-class Health Officer, he will be sent. There is no use of appointing the officer if there is no work to be done by him.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know if the Government will provide funds necessary to carry out all the measures suggested? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ It has to be seen whether the taluk board will be able to carry out those measures themselves, whether it has not sufficient funds and if it wants help, to what extent.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask whether the Government have studied the report submitted by the Special Malaria Officer before it was sent to the taluk board? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government have made any provision for this purpose and if so, how much? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Provision will be made after we know the amount of money required.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ With regard to the recommendations of the Malaria Officer which have to be carried out by other departments, may I know whether the Government have had correspondence with them and whether they have any definite measures or proposals formulated? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government have asked all departments to co-operate with the taluk board in carrying out the recommendations of the Special Malaria Officer.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to the clearance of the reserve forest areas, may I ask whether the Government have sent the proposals to the Forest Department for action? ”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All these things will be considered when action is taken finally when it is known what action is desired to be taken."

Report of the Special Malaria Officer on the investigation of malaria in the Puttur taluk.

* 124 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take on the report of the Special Malaria Officer on the investigation of malaria in the Puttur taluk of South Kanara.

A.—The report of the Special Malaria Officer on malaria survey in the Puttur taluk, South Kanara district, has been communicated to the Puttur Taluk Board for necessary action.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether the taluk board has applied to the Government to provide them with funds for carrying out this work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not remember; I want notice."

Change of the composition and revision of the Advisory Committees constituted for the District Headquarters Hospitals.

* 125 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether, in view of the unsatisfactory functioning of the Advisory Committees constituted for the district headquarters hospitals, the Government propose to change the composition and revise the functions of these committees so as to make them do better work?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1593, P.H., dated the 26th June 1929, laid on the table.^a

Locally made cots and food wagons for the hospitals.

* 126 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have examined the question of getting made locally cots and food wagons of the pattern required for hospitals?

A.—The question of obtaining hospital cots of local manufacture is being examined. As regards food wagons, it has been decided that those of local manufacture may be used and they are being used.

Registration

Appointments made by the Inspector-General of Registration within the last eighteen months.

* 127 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table all appointments made by Inspector-General of Registration within the last eighteen months?

A.—The information has been called for.

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know when the hon. Minister asked the Inspector-General for this information ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know exactly when the reference was made ; it must be on receipt of the question."

Transfer of the officers of the Registration department.

* 128 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule to the effect that officers of the Registration department should be transferred from a place after having served three years therein ; and

(b) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) & (b) No, and the necessity for such a rule has not been felt.

Particulars regarding the registration districts of Palghat, Calicut, Tellicherry and South Kanara.

* 129 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to give the following particulars in regard to each one of the registration districts of Palghat, Calicut, Tellicherry and South Kanara—

(a) the number of registration offices ;

(b) average area of jurisdiction per office in square miles ;

(c) average population per office ;

(d) the number of registering officers ;

(e) average area per officer ;

(f) average population per officer ; and

(g) the receipts, expenditure and surplus income, if any, during the last three years ?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Agriculture

Establishment of an experiment station for testing the utility of artificial manures.

* 130 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the progress made in the establishment of an experiment station for testing the effect of artificial manures on the yield of crops like paddy, cotton and cholam and their nutritive value ?

A.—The Government have sanctioned the conduct of experiments with artificial manures for a period of five years at the Paddy Breeding Station, Maruteru, and work will for the present be confined to the paddy crop. The necessary land has been leased and the experiments have been started. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Press Communiqué published at page 634 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd April, for details of the scheme. No experiments on nutritive values are contemplated in this station.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the last sentence of the answer, may I know if the experiment is proposed to be carried out in any other station ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not now. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask if the Government have not considered that question at all ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" If the trial proves successful, then that question will be considered. "

Co-operative Societies

Registration of land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

* 131 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his answer to question No. 1993 answered on 27th March 1929—

(a) whether all the twenty land mortgage banks mentioned therein were registered after due consideration and assurance by the officers of the department that there were prospects of successful working of these banks ;

(b) why all of them except a few are not successful ;

(c) the dates on which, and the persons by whom the banks at Chengam, Bhavani and Tinnevely were registered and why they have not even started work ; and

(d) who is responsible for registering such nominal organizations ?

A.—(a) All the banks were registered after due consideration by the department that there were prospects of successful working. It is not for the officers of the department to give assurances, nor have these banks been promoted by them. The main points on which the department had to be satisfied were that there were persons available and willing to run the bank ; that the locality was such that there were reasonably valuable lands in the immediate vicinity, which could be accepted as security to such an extent that there would be ample scope for business for the bank, with crops not so precarious as to jeopardise its safety ; that there were reasonable prospects of selling debentures. On this last point, which seems to depend largely on the personal reputation of the principal promoters, it is impossible to be quite sure that debentures will actually be sold. One would expect that they would sell more readily in towns than in villages but in point of fact the most successful bank is at Gudlavaleeru, a small village. In every case there are very many assurances from the persons anxious to have a bank registered that there will be an ample sale of debentures ; that, in fact, there were numerous actual promises to take up a considerable quantity.

(b) The principal reason is that the promises and assurances by the promoters have not been so far realized and that the banks have in fact failed to sell any debentures.

(c) & (d) The banks at Chengam, Bhavani and Tinnevely were registered on 15th July 1927, 29th May 1928 and 2nd August 1926 respectively by the Deputy Registrars concerned with

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the Registrar's permission. The first two banks have since formally started work on 27th May 1929 and 4th April 1929 respectively. The reasons for the delay are said to be that in Chengam the prime mover had failed to secure debentures and even now there is no certainty of his hopes materializing. The future of the bank at Bhavani is not bright owing to factions. As regards the third bank, no steps are being taken to start it as there are no prospects of its successful working. The answer to clause (a) above explains how these banks happened to be registered.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to give the names of the Deputy Registrars who registered the banks at Chengam, Bhavani and Tinnevely ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the hon. Minister satisfied himself that these banks were not started merely on communal grounds instead of blaming the people of the locality for not carrying on the work ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not aware of that."

Reduction in the rate of interest on loans to land mortgage banks, etc.

* 132 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to reduce the rate of interest on their loans to land mortgage banks and building societies ?

A.—The matter is still under consideration.

Fisheries

Transfer of the control of fish-curing yards to the Government of India.

* 133 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any and if so what steps to hand over the management of the fish-curing yards to the Government of India ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Investigation of plankton, etc., on an all-India basis.

* 134 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have addressed the Central Government in the matter of conducting the investigation of plankton, the migration and the oil contents, mackerels, etc., on an all-India basis ?

A.—No.

Abolition of the post of Socio-Economic Sub-Assistant in the Fisheries department.

* 135 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of the Socio-Economic Sub-Assistant in the Fisheries department has been abolished ; and

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(b) who is entrusted with those duties now and whether Government are satisfied that he possesses the necessary qualifications?

A.—(a) & (b) The post of Socio-Economic Sub-Assistant has not been abolished but his designation has been altered to Inspector of Fisheries. Socio-economic work among fishermen in the Malabar and South Kanara districts is now attended to by this Inspector and two other Inspectors as part of their regular duties. The Government have no reason to believe that these Inspectors do not possess the necessary qualifications for the performance of duties assigned to them.

Appointment of an officer for organizing Fisheries schools.

* 136 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the necessity of employing a separate officer trained in teaching for the purpose of organizing and examining all the Fisheries schools of the West Coast; and

(b) whether they propose to appoint another officer to look after the economic condition, co-operative societies and such other work of the fisherfolk?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

Industries

Purchase of 23 power drills by the Agricultural and Industrial Engineering department.

* 137 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 power drills for boring have been purchased by the Agricultural and Industrial Engineering department;

(b) the cost of each power drill and the cost of maintaining each;

(c) whether it is a fact that the use of power drills has so far proved a failure;

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, why about 8 power drills have recently been purchased by the department; and

(e) whether the Government will lay on the table a report about the results achieved so far?

A.—(a) The Industrial Engineering section of the Department of Industries has a stock of 20 power drills inclusive of 8 purchased recently. The Agricultural Department has no power drills.

(b) The cost of each power drill is about £830, and the cost of maintaining a drill is about Rs. 100 per month.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) An account of the boring operations conducted by the department will be found in the annual administration reports.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how many of these drills have been at work actually?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"All the twenty."

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Are they in charge of mechanics or maistris?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Assistant Industrial Engineer is in charge of these drills."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Are they put in charge of maistris?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sometimes; not always. The Assistant Industrial Engineer is supposed to be in charge of them."

Working of power drills.

* 138 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of power drills now on hand with them for sinking bore-holes;

(b) how many of them are in working order; and

(c) how many of them again are provided with any, and if so, what spare parts for use in an emergency more especially in the form of bell-screws, horn sockets, slip sockets, tools to bore true holes?

A.—(a) Twenty.

(b) All the twenty are in working order.

(c) Information has been called for.

Utilization of bore-holes for irrigation purposes.

* 139 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the average quantity of water per minute available from the bore-holes sunk in Bellary district; and

(b) whether the Government have demonstrated the possibility of successful utilization of the bore-holes for irrigation purposes?

A.—(a) & (b) Information has been called for.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the information has been received?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No."

Borings done in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 140 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHEETY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many borings have been done in Malabar and South Kanara;

(b) how many of these have been reported to have been successful; and

(c) in which districts boring has proved a success and where it has been found to be a failure?

A.—The information has been called for.

Public Works

Increase of the pay and prospects of draughtsmen.

* 141 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why the Government have increased the pay and prospects of draughtsmen (third and second grade) in this Presidency; and

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(b) the financial commitment resulting from such enhancement both present and future?

A.—(a) The reasons for revising the pay of the draughtsmen establishment are stated in G.O. No. 1083 W., dated 28th March 1929, a copy of which is laid on the table.*

(b) The ultimate extra cost per annum on account of the revision is Rs. 37,856. The extra cost during 1929-30 is estimated to be Rs. 16,873.

Supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality.

* 141-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the reasons which led to the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality;

(b) whether the allegation that sanitation and communications in 1927-28 had not been properly attended to was one of such reasons;

(c) whether the then Collector of the district was well impressed with the condition of the roads;

(d) whether the composition of the municipal council is the same now (1929) as it was in 1927-28; if not, why the members of one council have been held responsible for the alleged wrongs of another council;

(e) whether the Government considered the desirability of taking any action short of supersession and if so, why they thought that supersession was necessary; and

(f) whether the chairman of the municipal council in 1927-28 had not followed the instructions of the Government or the Revenue Divisional Officer in regard to sanitation or road repair?

A.—(a) The reasons which led to the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality were its persistent maladministration, characterized by an absence of efficiency in every department by neglect of roads, sanitation and drainage and by a financial confusion so complete as to lead to the non-payment of salary to its establishment for months on end;

(b) Yes.

(c) No. On the other hand, the Collector found that roads were, except in one instance, in a deplorable condition;

(d) The maladministration in question was not only in respect of 1927-28 but also of the subsequent period;

(e) Yes. But they considered that under present conditions the dissolution of the municipality and its immediate reconstitution was not likely to result in that change in its constitution which was urgently necessary in the interests of municipal administration. Further, they believed that the municipal affairs had reached such a pitch of mismanagement and inefficiency that a period of direct official control was essential to their recovery;

(f) Government have no information. From many reports they received subsequent to 1927-28 they were led to believe that both these matters have been grossly neglected.

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* 141-B Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the reasons for which Anakapalle Municipality was superseded ;
- (b) whether any explanation was called for from the municipal council ; and
- (c) if so, what the reply was ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 141-A.

(b) The statutory notice to show cause against supersession was served upon the council and its reply was received ;

(c) The Council's explanation was partly a denial of the allegations against it and partly a promise to amend, with neither of which the Government were sufficiently impressed.

* 141-C Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in reference to the order of supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality—

- (a) the reasons for the supersession ; and
- (b) why the provisions of supersession have been utilized in preference to the provisions of dissolution ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (e) of the answer to question No. 141-A.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government whether the composition of the Municipal Council in 1927-28 was the same as that in 1929 ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe it was.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the municipal council was warned in 1927-28 as to their fate ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Yes ; I believe the chairman was told that, if mismanagement continued, the Government would have to take action.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the experiment of dissolution was tried at least once ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Dissolution was not resorted to because after careful consideration and from the report of the Collector the Government found that dissolution would not bring about the desired change which we wanted.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ May I know what was the change which the Government wanted ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The desired change was to get a council which would think of administration and not of party factions.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ May I ask whether the Government think that if there be change in the chairmanship that will be a change for the better in the administration ? ”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government do not think that even a change in the chairman would effect any change for the better."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I know if the Government are aware that, during the period of maladministration, the Revenue Divisional Officer was in charge of the municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether the report received from the Collector was made after enquiry by himself or by his subordinate officers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"After personal investigation by Mr. Bracken."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that the report of the Inspector of Local Bodies was in favour of continuing the present Chairman and giving him further time for remedying the defects?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There was no report from the Inspector of Local Boards."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I know if the Government are aware that the Inspector of Local Boards has recorded his remarks in the municipal records and that a copy of the same has been sent to the Local Self-Government Department?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As the matter was gone into by the Collector of the district, naturally we take the report of the Collector."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask if the municipality has made any representation that if they are given an opportunity they would improve matters?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It has been said already that they did not give proper explanation except saying that they would try to remedy maladministration."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I ask which would carry more weight, the report of the Collector or that of the Inspector of Local Bodies?"

11-45
a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have already stated that there was no report either from the Inspector-General of Panchayats or Inspector of Local Boards."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I ask whether the report sent by Mr. Bracken will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it a secret document?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It is not a question of secret document. Collectors would be nervous if all their reports are to be dissected."

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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Collector of the district recommended supersession and, if so, is it for such a long period as two years ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Collector recommended supersession and that for the long period of two years."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the charges were intimated to the municipality, whether the municipality replied that they would improve the situation and whether they admitted maladministration ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They never admitted maladministration; they simply said they would try to improve."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I ask if the municipal council did not make any representation to the Government after receiving warning and point out the various improvements that have been effected by the council after the maladministration which existed before the advent of the present council ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The report of Mr. Bracken does not point to any improvements; on the other hand things have become worse."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" My question is whether the municipal council and its chairman pointed out the improvements that have been carried out in the administration when an explanation was called for from them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already stated that the explanation was not convincing."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Bracken lived in the municipality for any length of time ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. Bracken conducted the enquiry as I said."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whom Mr. Bracken examined, whether he examined any citizens there ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether there were any complaints from the citizens of the municipality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There were a good number of complaints."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" With reference to clause (b) of the question, have the Government considered the necessity of suspending the municipality for a short time because the present council is not responsible for the state of things in 1927 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" We are not concerned with the state of things in 1927 alone; we are also concerned with the conditions in 1929."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to examine the question once again by an agency other than the Collector ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think any useful purpose will be served by such an examination."

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Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know whether at one time there was a hitch apprehended between the two contending factions of the municipality ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That is so, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ When ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ At the beginning of this year.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether any severe strictures were passed on the administration report of the municipality for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ May I know whether the question of the desirability of affording a chance to the present council to rectify what has been done by its predecessor has been considered ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The council has had one whole year to rectify this, and it has done nothing.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Is it not a fact that it was the Tahsildar who really conducted the enquiry, that the Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional Officer differed and that Mr. Bracken did not go and personally conduct the enquiry ? In view of this question, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to verify the facts ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ At least my impression is that Mr. Bracken conducted the enquiry.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether he toured the district after the warning was given to the municipality to know what the views of the people were in regard to supersession ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Yes, Sir, I did ; and I had a long talk with Mr. Bracken who convinced me that nothing could be done to set matters right except by supersession.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Did the hon. the Minister take the trouble of personally making enquiries, so that he might know whether Mr. Bracken or the municipal council or the chairman was representing the real state of affairs ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have also consulted several citizens in Anakapalle who visited me at Vizagapatam.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the citizens of Anakapalle desired that the franchise of the Anakapalle citizens should be suspended for two years or did they want the Government to give the council another opportunity ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As a matter of fact, most of the people whom I met told me that the best thing would be to supersede the council.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Who are they ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Citizens of Anakapalle, but I cannot disclose their names.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ To what party do they belong ? ”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think they belong to any party."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam put a question in Telugu.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That has already been answered, Sir. I said that the Government did get a report on the working of the new council."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know who the present chairman is?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. Alexander Wright."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"What was he before he entered this honorary service? Was he in Government service?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know. I believe he was a contractor."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if even now the hon. the Minister is not prepared to investigate into the matter once more and find out whether a sufficient opportunity has been given to the new council to put matters right?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think, Sir, a sufficient opportunity has been given."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now pass on to the next item."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Estimates and plans for the Kanchalamma tank project.

142 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the detailed estimates and plans are now ready for the Kanchalamma tank project; and

(b) if so, whether it will be taken up in the next official year?

A.—(a) Not yet. It is expected that the field work will be completed by the end of August.

(b) Until the estimates and plans have been received and examined, it cannot be said when the project will be taken up.

Improvement of irrigation facilities in Nellore district.

143 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what new schemes have been put forward and carried out to improve the irrigation facilities in Nellore district within the last four years and

(b) whether they have any comprehensive list of new works to be undertaken either to improve the existing projects or to bring in new areas under wet cultivation?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is laid on the table.*

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Survey of the Tungabhadra project.

144 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a brief history of the progress of the Tungabhadra project investigation ever since the Ceded Districts Irrigation Enquiry Committee Report was published, stating clearly whether the district of Nellore is included in the project as it is at present contemplated?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1568 delivered on 1st March 1929. The Government have not received any further progress report.

The district of Nellore is not included in the project as at present contemplated.

Investigation of the Somasila project.

145 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Somasila project in the Nellore district will be taken up immediately; and

(b) to state the quantity of the Pennar water that is running into waste by not taking up this project;

(c) what is the extent that will be benefited by the project; and

(d) what is the financial aspect of the project?

A.—(a) There is no such intention.

(b) Roughly 100,000 million cubic feet per annum at Nellore on the basis of the average discharges at Sangam for the nine years ending with 1903-04.

(c) The Somasila project has not been considered apart from the Tungabhadra project. Mr. MacKenzie estimated that about 350,000 acres could be irrigated under the Somasila project with the Pennar water and water from the proposed Tungabhadra reservoir.

(d) According to Mr. MacKenzie's estimates the return anticipated would be somewhere between 1.91 per cent and 2.06 per cent on the assumption that the entire Tungabhadra project which was estimated to cost 17 crores was undertaken.

Education*Constitution of the Nellore District Secondary Education Board.*

146 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long the Nellore District Secondary Education Board was not functioning;

(b) when the elections were completed; and

(c) whether a president has been nominated or elected and when?

A.—(a) The term of office of the old members of the Board expired on 28th February 1929.

(b) The names of new members elected to the Board were notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 30th April 1929.

(c) M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubba Reddi Garu was elected as president on 20th July 1929.

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General

Alleged use of ' facsimile ' in official correspondence.

147 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether officers serving in any one of the departments, the portfolio of which he holds, had been allowed to use their ' facsimile ' instead of signature in their correspondence?

A.—No officer in any of my departments has been authorized by Government to use a facsimile stamp to sign his official communications.

Local Boards

Construction of bridges over rivers on the trunk roads.

148 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a policy to carry out the programme of constructing bridges over all rivers on the trunk roads, and if so, what it is;

(b) what amounts are going to be allotted every year for that purpose; and

(c) whether the question of classifying bridges as important and unimportant has been considered by the Government?

A.—The question of drawing up a programme is under consideration.

Agriculture

Reports on the working of the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm.

149 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether detailed annual reports about the working of the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm are received by the Government regularly; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have any objection to furnish copies of the last two years to the Members of the Legislative Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Sufficient copies are not available for distribution to the hon. Members. Copies of the reports have been supplied to the Legislative Council Library.

Co-operative Societies

List of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies selected in 1929-30.

150 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table a list of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies selected during 1929-30?

A.—The following were appointed as Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies on the dates noted against their names:—

1. M.R.Ry. G. Viswanatha Chetti Avargal—16th January 1929.

2. „ C. Narayanan Nayar Avargal—9th April 1929.

3. „ V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—2nd July 1929.

No. 1 was recruited directly to the service and Nos. 2 and 3 promoted from the cadre of Assistant Registrars.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* THE SUPERSESSION OF THE ANAKAPALLE MUNICIPALITY.

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, I beg to request permission to move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality for two years.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member must be aware that he has to take the consent of the President before he moves the motion in the Council.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ I gave the requisition yesterday, Sir, and I waited.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It was for yesterday and not for to-day.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Yesterday the hon. the Minister was prepared to answer this question and wanted to have some time. It was mentioned to you, Mr. President, that if we found the answer of the hon. the Minister unsatisfactory, we would move the adjournment motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition came to my room yesterday and said that he would move an adjournment motion. Afterwards he said he would put only a question to the Chief Minister and move for an adjournment after hearing his reply. I said he must himself choose his course of action and that I could not be a party to any bargain. Accordingly, while the questions were going on yesterday, this question for to-day was admitted by me, and the question of moving an adjournment motion yesterday was given up by him. He never came to me to-day and told me that he intended moving this adjournment motion to-day. Under these circumstances, I must refuse my consent.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Just a word of explanation, Mr. President, with your permission. Of course I admit I did not go to you to-day, but I was under the impression that with your permission I could move the adjournment motion if, at the time of the interpellations, there was an unsatisfactory answer. Just on that understanding”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That was never the understanding.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Not about this matter, Sir, but”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat.”

III

THE ECONOMIC INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That in modification of the resolution of this Council dated the 30th January 1929 regarding the Economic Inquiry Committee for the Godavari and Kistna districts, this Council authorizes the Committee to report to the Government by the 1st January 1930 instead of by the 1st October 1929.’

“ The Committee, Sir, was constituted by a resolution of this House of January 1929 and it was asked to submit its report by the 1st October 1929.

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The Committee met at once and considered details of the work that must be undertaken and the organization that would be necessary to enable it to get through the work for which it was appointed. It met in February and again in March, and about the middle of March it sent up proposals to the Government for the necessary establishment and asking them for necessary funds to be allotted. It was not till the end of March 1929 that the orders of the Government were received as regards the establishment and funds placed at the disposal of the Committee. After receipt of the Government sanction, the Committee met again and decided to advertise for the requisite establishment. The Committee advertised for the establishment and the men appointed joined their posts somewhere about the second or third week of April. The Committee itself, despite the very adverse weather conditions, decided on starting the work immediately even in April, as I said, even in spite of the weather conditions in those districts which the Council must be very well aware of. They started touring the districts referred to above, and tried to have the preliminary work done as quickly as possible. Apart from this, the Government itself had, through the settlement parties, carried out some work in respect of the detailed enquiry into the conditions of these districts. The Government selected three villages in the East Godavari district, nine in West Godavari and thirteen in Kistna. The Committee, however, considered that the number of villages taken up by Government for detailed economic investigation was totally inadequate. Taking the case of East Godavari, for instance, I think the House will admit that it would be impossible to come to any conclusions regarding the economic condition of that district from an enquiry conducted only in three villages. Similar remarks will apply to the other districts also; for instance, in the case of West Godavari, the enquiry conducted by the settlement parties was only in nine villages. The Committee decided that for basing any conclusions, it would be necessary to make a more adequate survey in at least twenty villages in each of the districts, and that, in addition to the villages in East Godavari taken up by the settlement parties, the Committee should take up seventeen more villages, eleven more in West Godavari and seven more villages in Kistna, to make up the total of twenty villages in each of the districts as decided upon by the Committee. In addition to the detailed economic enquiry into the selected villages, the Committee also decided that there should be a separate enquiry, into the agricultural indebtedness. The settlement parties themselves made a sort of enquiry in thirty-one villages in East Godavari, thirty-nine villages in West Godavari and only eight villages in the Kistna district. The Committee again considered that it would be necessary to make an enquiry into agricultural indebtedness into a few more villages in each district besides the villages already taken up by the settlement parties. Of course, I might explain that the Committee is conducting an independent enquiry, not only into the new villages that have been decided to be taken up, but also in the villages that have already been taken up by the settlement parties. As regards the enquiry into agricultural indebtedness, I said that the settlement parties have taken up only eight villages in Kistna; and unfortunately all these eight villages happen to be in one taluk, viz., the Bandar taluk. So also, in the case of the villages taken up in other districts, the distribution is very uneven. The Committee therefore considered that in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it would be necessary to see that the distribution of the villages to be taken up was fairly even, with reference to the various 'zones' in these districts.

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The House will probably be aware that irrigation and rainfall conditions differ from place to place in these districts. Taking the Kistna district, for instance, the conditions in one taluk are quite different from those in another, in the matter of rainfall and irrigation conditions, etc. In the opinion of the Committee, it was therefore necessary that the distribution of the villages to be taken up either for the detailed economic enquiry or for the enquiry into the agricultural indebtedness should be fairly even. For these reasons it will be apparent that the amount of work the Committee have decided should be done, will be very much more than what was contemplated at the beginning of the operations, when the Committee was not in a position to know exactly how much work would have to be done to enable it to come to satisfactory conclusions and to make a report to the Government. The Committee have so far completed its preliminary enquiry into the conditions of the villages taken up for detailed economic enquiry and it has also completed the final enquiry in villages taken up in the Kistna district. There remains yet the enquiry to be conducted into the economic conditions of the villages of the East and West Godavari districts. The Committee also propose to examine a few of the prominent individuals in each of the districts besides the officials, for instance, officials of the Public Health Department, and the Agricultural Department, and a few others. All this work yet remains to be done and, considering the time at the disposal of the Committee according to the resolution of this House, the Committee is found rather reluctantly to come before the House to ask for some more time. As I have already explained, the Committee has done all that is humanly possible to get through the work as early as possible and as rapidly as possible. In spite of all that, it is not possible to finish the work considering the short time at the disposal of the Committee and considering the volume of work with which we are faced. Therefore we propose to ask for an extension of time. For these reasons, I propose that this resolution be agreed to by the House."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I second the resolution, Sir."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMPOSITION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Finance Committee annually appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Council passed at its meeting on 1st April 1921 shall consist in addition to the three nominated members of whom one shall be the Finance Member of Government, of eight members to be elected by the Council according to the method of the single transferable vote.'

"Sir, in this connexion I may refer to the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council on 1st April 1921 at which the hon. Sir. Charles Todhunter, the then Finance Member of Government, moved for the appointment of the Finance Committee. He then proposed that the number should be 9, six of whom to be elected and three to be nominated. There was also a motion brought forward at that time by my hon. Friend, Mr. P. Siva Rao,

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

who proposed that the number should be 12, but the then Finance Member opposed the motion for want of notice. Otherwise that motion for increasing the number to 12 would probably not have been withdrawn and would have been discussed and passed. My reasons for increasing the number to 11—that is, three nominated and eight elected members—are these. The purposes for which the Finance Committee was appointed are described in the speech of the Mover on the 1st of April 1921, namely, first to scrutinize proposals of new expenditure and advise whether they should be accepted, etc. The second function was to go into the economies in regard to expenditure and whether retrenchment could be made, etc.

[At this stage Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Deputy President, occupied the chair.]

“I think that the present number of nine is not quite adequate to carry on the heavy duties of providing for expenditure and of seeing whether economies can be effected and whether retrenchment can be made in the various departments and whether unnecessary wastage can be avoided. It is intended to divide the work among a number of sub-committees, as it is not possible for every member to examine in detail all questions of expenditure. Considering the amount of work turned out in the Finance Committee, I wonder whether every member could devote as much attention as is required, because the subjects are so many. I have never found anywhere, in any of the reports of the Finance Committee so far, any proposal for retrenchment or economy. I therefore think that sub-committees will be necessary to examine the various questions. I therefore propose that the present number be increased by two. It is a very modest proposal. I think this question would have been accepted by Government in 1921 if Mr. Siva Rao had given timely notice, and it is high time that we should effect economies in our expenditure and it is therefore necessary that the number of members should be increased. I am sure this proposal will meet with the approval of the hon. the Finance Member as well as of the House.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Madam, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion. I hope the Government will accept it. One of the chief reasons for my supposition is that the strength of the Council has been recently increased. Every year we see that whenever the elections take place, there is a large number of candidates coming up for this Committee. This shows that Members are quite willing to work and are willing to co-operate with the Government and so their services should not be thrown away by Government. We have also seen Government expressing gratification at the good work readily done at great sacrifice by the members of the various Committees and that also goes to show that the Members of this Council deserve better treatment and a larger representation. On this ground, Madam, I hope Government will accept this proposal.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“Madam, I have much pleasure in supporting this motion, because it will add to the strength of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee is a small body but the work to be turned out by that body is voluminous and various subjects are brought before the Committee in a very short time. Seven days' notice is given for the study of a number of subjects that come before the Committee and the volume of work is such that it is hardly possible for members to get through in such short time. If the number of members is

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

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increased, there may be chances for the members to divide the work among themselves and help each other in studying the subjects. Anyhow, I may bring to the notice of the Council that the character of this Committee is only of an advisory nature and the decisions of this Committee are not binding on the Government. Wherever it suits their purpose they accept the advice given and wherever it does not suit them, they do not care for the advice or opinion of this body. If it is made a practice that the advice given by the Finance Committee is accepted by the Government it will facilitate work, as it may not be possible for the Council to go into all the details in certain matters as such things will be looked into at the Committee stage. At present the Committee consists of six elected members and three nominated members. So far as my experience goes, I always wished that the number were more, so that the work may be done better. It is true that these matters are looked into by Government officers and of course so much trouble is taken in the office. But the office does not care for the policy or the utility of the matter. This House is responsible for matters that come before it. It is very essential that the number should be increased to enable members to go into all the details of expenditure. It is also quite patent that this House consists of so many parties and that all the parties should have representation on the Finance Committee. With these words, I support the motion of my hon. Friend."

12-15
p.m.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Madam, Deputy President, I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution. Of all the committees that are appointed by this House, the Finance Committee is a very important one and the claim made by my hon. Friend to increase the number of elected members from six to eight is a very modest one and I believe that the hon. the Finance Member will agree to this proposal. It is in the Finance Committee that many questions involving expenditure and policies are frankly and freely discussed. From my experience I have found that usually the Government are free and frank in their discussions at the Finance Committee and it is consequently easy for us to suggest policies and clear the several doubts on various topics which sometimes occur. Although the Finance Committee is a purely advisory body, it is usual that ordinarily no item of expenditure which has been rejected by the Finance Committee is brought forward before this House by Government. And as such one realizes how the Finance Committee is a very important body. Besides from the way in which the budget discussions go on we always find that nearly one-half of the items of expenditure that are budgeted are generally voted upon en bloc in the House, for we rarely find time to discuss all the items in this House; and the only opportunity of discussing those items is before the Finance Committee. That being so, it is necessary that this Committee should be as representative a body of this House as possible. At present the elected number on the Committee is by no means large. And although it is necessary that a Committee of this kind should not be too large, eleven I think is a reasonable number, and I hope the hon. the Finance Member will not oppose the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. The object of the hon. Member who has moved this resolution is to give expression to the feeling that the present strength of the Committee should be increased. Even in the year 1921 I had the honour of moving an amendment for increasing the total strength of the Finance Committee

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[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

to 12. And I then quoted as a precedent the state of things under the Minto-Morley Scheme of Reforms when we had 12 members—6 officials and 6 non-officials—on the Committee. And now I may say the responsibilities of the Finance Committee have increased much more and I may also say that the present number of elected members, viz., six is too inadequate to afford representation to all the interests and even to the groups of all the districts. Now it is well known that many momentous questions, sometimes very important questions, come up for consideration before the Finance Committee. They have to revise and frame the budget practically; every new scheme comes up before them for consideration. I think the time has come in view of the increased responsibility that we should strengthen the Committee up to 12. But the hon. Member is satisfied if the non-official elected element is increased to eight so that total ex-officio, nominated and the elected members, would come to 11. I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion."

* The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR:—"Madam, I have listened with great attention to the arguments advanced for this resolution. The hon. mover of the resolution went back to find support for it to the proceedings of 1921, and he there found that when this Committee was originally appointed, Mr. Siva Rao moved a belated motion to the effect that it should consist of 12. That motion was not accepted. As the hon. the Leader of the House said on that occasion, the number which had been put down was the result of a very careful discussion in the Cabinet. There was very little debate on that occasion and that particular motion was opposed by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar to whom I am prepared in this matter to give quite as much weight as to Mr. Siva Rao. He said:

"I beg to oppose the amendment. So far as the number 9 is concerned, it will be very convenient . . .

and then he added:

"and it is in accordance with the old tradition, the famous tradition of *Navagraham*."

"Now, I am not aware of anything which has occurred during the last eight years to raise any doubt as to the soundness of the one argument to which I will pay attention, namely, that of convenience. Mr. Saldanha summarised the two functions of the Finance Committee, to scrutinize proposals for expenditure and also to deal with the question of economy. So little does he know of the functions and the working of the Finance Committee that he said that he had never heard of the Finance Committee doing anything in regard to the question of retrenchment. Might I point out to him that at the beginning of the Reforms, when our finances were in a precarious condition, the Finance Committee constituted a Retrenchment Committee which produced a very long detailed and valuable report. I think the hon. Member might have refreshed his memory a little more on the subject before he urged that as one of the reasons why the Finance Committee should be altered. Another argument used was that the Finance Committee had an immense amount of work to do and that in a short time. May I say that no increase to the Finance Committee can possibly get away from the element of time? All the work has to be completed within a limited number of days and the budget programme has to be strictly followed and from that point of view it does not matter whether the Finance Committee consists of 5 or 9 or 12. They will have to do the work in exactly the same time. I would suggest that the larger the number of

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members the more difficult their task in that respect will become. One hon. Member suggested that they should split up the work. But, that would do away with the whole concept of the constitution of the Committee. The Finance Committee as a general body of representatives of this House has to give its opinions on those points or those schemes which come before it. It will be no use to divide the Finance Committee into two or three sub-committees. Their recommendation will no longer carry weight, the weight that we attach to the opinions of the full Committee."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"On a point of personal explanation. I never said that the Finance Committee should be split up and the subjects be divided. All that I said was that if the number was more, perhaps the members may take up certain subjects for specialization and help one another. It was not my idea that the Committee should be divided into sub-committees and decide the matters coming before them."

* The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR:—"At any rate the idea is the same, the creation of informal sub-committees. I was suggesting that that was entirely opposed to the original constitution of the Finance Committee. Then, the same hon. Member, Mr. Swami, made a complaint that the Finance Committee was only advisory. I do not know whether he recommended that it should be given powers. It is no good complaining of the Committee. It must be either advisory or be given absolute powers. And I ask what Government could hand over its functions of framing the budget to a Committee? There is of course such a thing as government by committees, but it is not the one which is in operation in this House. And no Government could accept the proposal that they should abrogate their functions and hand them over to the Finance Committee. But let me say that this advisory power is so acknowledged that it is only with great hesitation that the Government enters in the budget a scheme which has been rejected or deferred for further consideration by the Finance Committee. And I venture to say that the records of the House would amply prove that assertion. Then, Mr. Koti Reddi, I think, showed himself under a misapprehension as to the position of the Finance Committee. He referred to it as formulating policies. That is not the function of the Finance Committee. The Committee's functions are critical. It has to express its opinion and pass its criticisms on the financial policy or proposals as formulated by the Government. I wish to make that quite clear. And, as I said, I do not know that there is anything in the history of the last eight years which would suggest that the Finance Committee as constituted has failed of its function. Personally I have more than once paid a tribute to the work on the Finance Committee. I think it has functioned admirably and personally I see no reasons to change its composition. But that is with regard to the existing order of things and the question may arise whether any change should be made in the future. Might I point out to the House here that it is very doubtful if the Finance Committee will in future be part of the machinery of this House. If as many of us expect and some of us hope we are reaching as the next stage in the provincial reforms at the development of a ministry without any official element to be in charge of the affairs of the House, a ministry—I believe there is no Parliamentary precedent for it—which is holding that responsibility will not be prepared to subject its budget, which is usually where full Parliamentary Government is in force kept a strict secret until the day it is presented, to subject

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that budget to a Committee of the House. It seems to me therefore, that the Finance Committee while an admirable and perfectly logical expedient at the time of transition from one form of government to another, is not likely to maintain that position in the machinery of the future, and I would ask whether there is any real reason why now after it has been functioning for something like nine years for the next year, or it should be two years at the most, we should discuss or carry out any alteration in its composition."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :--"I am surprised at the last argument of the hon. the Finance Member as to why we should have this addition after nine years. I may give him only one forcible reason and that is just the reason advanced by this Government for rushing through the Service Commission Bill after nine years when there is just one more year for the reforms to expire. I hope he will be satisfied with that answer. In fact, Madam, I am surprised at the opposition of the hon. the Finance Member for such a resolution as this. I for one having been on that Committee for one year, am not over-enthusiastic about its functions. Because I think at best it is a Committee used just to canvass some votes on the Government side. If 12-30 P.M. really there is a serious opposition to its proposals, such objections are all brushed aside, and without much ceremony they are brought forward in the budget before the House. In fact I was surprised to find one proposal which was withdrawn in the Finance Committee included in the last budget. When the question of a Labour Officer for Malabar was placed before the Finance Committee in January last, the then Labour Commissioner said that he was not satisfied with the staff which had been given him and Government withdrew the proposal. But ultimately I found it was incorporated in the budget. Two or three proposals having far-reaching effect on the finances of this province may also be referred to, i.e., the question of temperance propaganda at a cost of 4 lakhs a year and the question of the reorganization of the Agricultural Department at a recurring cost of about 4 lakhs a year and a capital expenditure of about 17 lakhs. There is also the question of increasing the salaries of the mufassal sergeants. All these questions were discussed and thrown out by the Finance Committee in January last, and one and all of them, on which the Government was very keen, were brought forward in this Council. As hon. Members know questions are decided not upon the merits of the case, but on account of certain party understandings. They are so voted upon, not on their merits, but simply because they are party motions and any opposition would amount to the throwing out of the Ministry. So all these proposals, though they have much far-reaching effect on the finances of the province, and are not really beneficial, were still passed. It is immaterial, Madam, whether the number in the Finance Committee is 6, 7 or 8 or any other number, but I say that if really important and tangible work is to be done by this Finance Committee, there should be no change in its membership from year to year. What happens is that every year there is a new set of members who hardly know what happened in the previous year, and the Government always takes advantage of this new set of members to bring up proposals before them which were thrown out by the previous Finance Committee. Therefore, whatever may happen to this resolution, one need not think that anything very serious is going to happen. I am only surprised that the hon. the Finance Member should oppose a small motion like this which proposes to add only two members to the Finance Committee. Heavens will

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not come down if the motion is adopted. In fact, if we had proposed the cutting down of two members from the present strength, he would have probably opposed that motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Madam, in reply to the hon. the Finance Member's objections to my proposal, I may briefly point out that the Finance Committee during the pre-reform years consisted of 12 members, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao. And it was reduced to 9 and I do not know what were the serious reasons which induced the Government to so reduce the number. Those reasons were not given before the Council. The number 9 had some enchantment for Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar at that time, and he might have probably thought that that number would be analogous to Navagrahas. Whatever the reason may be, the motion to increase the number to 12 made in 1921 was withdrawn by my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao because it was objected to for want of notice. It was not discussed and put to the House. And I am sure it would have been passed if it was put before the House, in spite of the objections of the Government.

" Now, as for the increase in the number, it is pointed out that such increase will not affect very much the deliberations of the Finance Committee or its output of work. It was pointed out to me by some friends that the present number of six elected members was too small altogether. It was also mentioned by some of my hon. Friends that the different parties in the House were not adequately represented on the Finance Committee and that some were not represented at all. I considered it very important that the interests of the different parties in the Council should be represented on the Finance Committee. So I thought it best to increase the number of elected members to 8. I should have proposed more, but I was content to increase the total strength to 11. Eleven has as much charm as 9, although 13 has no charm for us because it is considered an unlucky number. So I put the figure at 11.

" Then, as to the period for which the Finance Committee is to function and as to the point raised by the Finance Member that under the new reforms the Finance Committee would not be needed, I may say this. I am sure hon. Members will agree that this Committee will be more needed after the new reforms than it is at present, because there will be then, as now, elected Members, many more of them, and the different interests will require, and naturally the Ministers will require, a Finance Committee to check the figures and prepare the budget estimate. Who will prepare the budget estimate? The Ministers cannot do it and they will require a Finance Committee for that purpose. At present it consists of elected and nominated members, but in future it will consist wholly of elected members. Such a Committee may consist of 11, 15 or more. At present it is a mere advisory body. But in future the Ministers will be elected Members without much of professional or administrative experience, and surely they will need the assistance of the Finance Committee. There will be conflicting claims of different departments, and how can they be settled without a Committee? So, the Finance Committee will be all the more needed then than at present. At least in this transitional stage, I think it is advisable for us to have a Finance Committee with increased strength. Who knows if the reforms will

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

come soon, and, as matters stand, this Council has two or three more years to function, and why should not the Finance Committee for the next three years consist of eleven members instead of nine? This is a very small change that is suggested. It is not like the Public Service Commission which costs some lakhs to the tax-payer. The hon. the Finance Member asked why should the Finance Committee be divided into sub-committees like so many water-tight compartments? Because there are so many subjects which have to be studied by the members of the Finance Committee, it is better that sub-committees formed out of the Finance Committee take up different departments and study them, so that they can explain the circumstances to the whole Finance Committee when they next meet together. It has also been said that the Finance Committee as amended would not consist of sufficient number of members to form sub-committees out of it. Why? There would be eleven members; one official member and three members can form one sub-committee; and so there can be three sub-committees."

The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR:—"May I say, Madam, that there is only one official member altogether."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"As a rule, I think Government will nominate members who are in their confidence. So, one nominated member and three elected members can divide themselves into one sub-committee, so that there can be three sub-committees. These sub-committees may meet on the first day and study the various problems entrusted to them and report to the full Finance Committee on the next day when there is a full meeting. For one man to go and sift the figures and read all the connected papers is difficult and it may also be a waste of time. So, why not have a subdivision of labour? The individual members forming the sub-committees will be of better help to one another than they are now, for I have found from experience that we were given too much material and too many papers to study, so far as individual members are concerned. The subdivision of labour in the sub-committees will be very conducive to the practical working of the Committee. Therefore I would appeal to the House and to the hon. the Finance Member to let this motion be passed, because it is not a very controversial subject after all. I first wanted to bring it up in connexion with the Standing Orders, on a representation made by some friends that the number of elected members in the Finance Committee should be increased. But it was pointed out to me that the Finance Committee was not constituted under the Standing Orders, but under a resolution of this House like the one which was passed in 1921. I would appeal to the House to consider this question as a modest one, as a useful one and a good one."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The question is

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Finance Committee annually appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Council passed at its meeting on 1st April 1921 shall consist, in addition to the three nominated members of whom one shall be the Finance Member of Government, of eight members to be elected by the Council according to the method of the single transferable vote.'"

The motion was declared lost.

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12-45 P.m. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 25. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " K. Koti Reddi. | 26. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 27. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 28. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 29. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 30. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 31. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 32. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 33. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 10. " K. V. R. Swami. | 34. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju. | 35. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 12. " K. R. Karant. | 36. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 13. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 14. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 38. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 15. " A. Parasarama Rao. | 39. " Kadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 16. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 40. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 17. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 41. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. " Ahmed Miran Sahib. | 42. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 19. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 43. " K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 20. " M. Narayana Rao. | 44. Mr. Abdul Razaack Sahib. |
| 21. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | |
| 22. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | |
| 23. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | |
| 24. " B. Venkataratnam. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 2. " Sir Thomas Moir. | 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. A. I. G. Campbell. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 5. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 25. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 30. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 31. " S. Venkiah. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. Mr. Mahmud Schammad. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 34. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 35. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 16. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 36. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya. | 37. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 18. " R. Foulkes. | 38. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 19. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 39. The Raja of Kallikote. |
| 20. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 40. Mr. A. J. Leech. |

Ayes 44. Noes 40.

The resolution was carried.

TRIFURCATION OF THE RAJAHMUNDY TALUK BOARD.

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM moved—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the present Rajahmundry Taluk Board be trifurcated into Amalapuram, Razole and Rajahmundry Taluk Boards contiguous with the Revenue taluks.'

In doing so, he made a speech in Telugu and commended the resolution to the House.

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Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Madam, I second this resolution. In doing so, many words are not needed from me to convince the House of the need for trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board. The hon. Mover has already referred to the real grievances of the people in regard to this matter. I therefore trust the Council will accept the resolution and pass it.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ Madam, I move my amendment, and that is

‘ To substitute the word “conterminous” for the word “contiguous” in line 3.’

“ It is only to explain the meaning of this resolution more clearly that I want to substitute the word ‘conterminous’ for the word ‘contiguous’ in the resolution. It is not at all necessary for me to make a long speech on this amendment. If this amendment is accepted, it will put the resolution in a more explanatory form, and I hope the House will agree to it.”

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“ I second it.”

Mr. B. Venkataratnam accepted the amendment in Telugu. The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT (Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI) :—“ The amended resolution is now before the House for discussion.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Madam, this question of trifurcation was started in 1918, and, in that year, the Government asked the several local boards that in case that a particular local board felt that the work it had to do was heavy the same was to be reported to the Government. Accordingly, the Rajahmundry Taluk Board reported to the Government that the work that had to be performed by that board was too heavy because it had to manage three taluks, namely, Rajahmundry, Amalapur and Razole, and recommended that the board might be divided into three boards, each of these taluks being constituted into a board. That recommendation was accepted by the district board also. In the year 1920, the Government passed an order on that, approving of the recommendation made both by the taluk board and the district board. It is true that there were some contradictory recommendations both from the taluk board and the district board. The Rajahmundry Taluk Board said that the Rajahmundry and Razole taluks should be formed into one board, Amalapur taluk forming a separate board altogether. Again, there was another proposal, which emanated from the district board, to the effect that Amalapur and Razole should be formed into one board and Rajahmundry into a separate board. Whatever that might be, finally the taluk board said that the Rajahmundry Board should be trifurcated. This was accepted by the Government, and they passed orders thereon in 1920. Unfortunately, thereafter, this subject had a chequered life. In 1921, about the 14th of March, a special wire was sent to the Rajahmundry Taluk Board by the Government, which said, ‘Proposals, trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board, should be deferred till new Local Boards Act comes into force.’ That was the purport of the telegram sent by Government. Had it not been for that wire, the taluk board would have been trifurcated on the 1st April 1921, and it was on account of that wire, the trifurcation was deferred. Then, in 1922, the Rajahmundry Taluk Board itself, which was a board newly formed under the new Act of 1920, passed a resolution that they did

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

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not want any trifurcation at all. Thereafter, in 1923, that proposal was accepted by the Government, for reasons which were best known to the Government, in spite of the approval of the Government to the previous proposal of the taluk board for trifurcation. However, the resolution which was passed by the taluk board formed under the Act of 1920 was accepted by the Government in 1923. The reason why this new board adopted this particular resolution was this: in 1922 and 1923, the Nationalist party boycotted the Legislative Council as well as the local bodies, and they did not take any part in local board administration, and this new Rajahmundry Taluk Board was formed by one particular community, and they thought that their own interests overweighed the interests of the taluk board, and that in their interest it would be better to have the Rajahmundry Taluk Board kept as it was and that it should not be separated. That is really a wrong view, because as stated by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam, it is a huge body of three taluks combined into one board. This Government a decade ago accepted the principle that other circumstances being equal each taluk should have a separate board. Though it was accepted in principle, somehow or other this matter was delayed. After that, again in 1923, the Rajahmundry Taluk Board passed a resolution that that board should be divided into three boards, viz., Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Razole. The Rajahmundry Taluk Board and the district board, and the people also convened several meetings and stated as their settled opinion that there should be three boards, and that it would be impossible for any president to manage all the three taluks, the areas being too big with many elementary schools, sanitary and water works and other things. The feeling was very keen and they insisted on having separate taluk boards. Under those circumstances, I hope that the hon. the Chief Minister would accept this resolution because it is a policy once accepted by the Government but delayed for particular reasons that were prevailing at that time. But now, I do not think that any such reasons would stand in the way of the hon. the Minister accepting this resolution. With these words I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Deputy President, Madam, I rise to give my whole-hearted support to this motion lest it might be said that members coming from the southern districts are either lukewarm or indifferent so far as this resolution is concerned. All along I have been of opinion that the area of taluk boards should be small so as to ensure efficiency and proper administration. On many an occasion I brought this to the notice of the Government and tried to get the heavy taluk boards reduced to their proper and reasonable dimension, but without success. Humanly speaking, it is not possible for one individual who is in charge of three taluks to discharge the duties to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"In my district, the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board passed a resolution in favour of bifurcating it and the same was accepted by the district board unanimously. And when I brought this matter to the attention of the Government and requested it to give effect to it, the Government replied that as the question of retaining or abolishing the taluk board was under consideration nothing could be done in the direction suggested by me. The motion to bifurcate the Tindivanam Taluk Board was lost by only one vote, as many as 15 voting for it and 16 against it. That really showed the intensity of the feeling in the matter and a desire on the part of the people to have a

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smaller compact board which will satisfy them all. And when I brought this to the notice of the Government supported by facts and figures, it contented itself with the old reply that pending the disposal of the question of the retention or abolition of the taluk board nothing could be done. I am glad to be able to know that the policy of the present Government is to reduce the area of the taluk boards as much as possible to ensure efficiency, and it is high time that the Government tackles this question in a right spirit and sets about bifurcating the boards wherever necessary throughout the Presidency. If this resolution is carried, as I hope it will, I would not have the slightest doubt that similar bifurcations may take place in respect of other taluk boards. And I am somewhat keen about Tirukkoyilur and Tindivanam Taluk Boards which on account of the unwieldy area and the heavy strain of work require immediate bifurcation. It is in that spirit I give my support to this resolution, and I do hope that the hon. the Chief Minister will, without further delay, inaugurate a new policy, so far as the area of the taluk boards is concerned."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" In support of this resolution I wish to convey to this House and the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio a few facts which have an important bearing on this question. It has been twice decided by the district board and the taluk board concerned to have this particular taluk board trifurcated, and I do not know what reasons have prompted the Government to keep the whole thing in abeyance. In 1920, a Government Order was issued asking the district and taluk boards to fix a date for the dissolution of that particular board. Accordingly both the taluk board of Rajahmundry and the district board passed resolutions fixing the date, even giving more time to the Government to think about this question by requesting them to give effect to their intention in 1922 if not in 1921. Ever since this question was raised, as many as thirteen taluk boards in the Presidency have been bifurcated and trifurcated wherever necessary, and even in this particular district, namely, the East Godavari, two taluk boards have already been bifurcated. And it is really unthinkable why this particular taluk board, which is a vast and unwieldy one, has not been thought of for being trifurcated. It has an area of nearly 1,050 square miles and a length of 75 miles. The means of communication are either very slow or inadequate. It gets a revenue under general accounts of Rs. 1,18,000 and the receipts under elementary education come to Rs. 2,45,000. There are about 1,200 teachers working under this board, and about 400 schools are being run. With these facts and figures I wish to urge upon this Government the necessity for immediate trifurcation of this particular taluk board. It is really a non-party question and my enquiry in that district shows that men of all shades of opinion and all parties are anxious to see that the taluk board is trifurcated. It was not at all surprising for me to hear that at one stage the residents of this particular taluk board even thought of non-payment of taxes pending this trifurcation. In these circumstances, I urge on the hon. the Minister the necessity for trifurcating this particular taluk board in the interests of better administration."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Madam, in connexion with this resolution I wish to place a few facts and figures before the House with reference to the constitution of the taluk board. The Rajahmundry taluk consists of three important advanced taluks, viz., Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Razole. Two of them are totally deltaic taluks and the third is partially

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

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deltaic. They are cultured and advanced taluks, and they cover a long distance, the largest being 75 miles, with an area of 1,000 square miles. They administer nearly 400 schools and 1,000 teachers are under their control. Further, this vast jurisdiction has been for long under one revenue divisional officer. This revenue division was thought too much for one revenue officer and recently the Government published a Government Order to the effect that this division was going to be split up into two. If for purposes of revenue administration it was thought too big, it was but natural that for local boards purposes it was felt too heavy. That was why it was resolved upon to bifurcate it so long ago as 1920. It has not been given effect to. Ever since 1925 onwards, both the taluk board and the East Godavari District Board have been passing unanimous resolutions pressing this question on the attention of the Government, and the Government up to now have not heeded to their request. Remarks have been made incessantly about the large extent of the area under its jurisdiction, which are found in the administration reports, district and taluk reports, and yet the Government have not given any attention to the matter. The taluk board at present deals with a budget of Rs. 4,61,000 a year. The taluk board and the East Godavari District Board have unanimously recommended the trifurcation. I cannot see why the Government is playing hide and seek in regard to this important matter. It is up to the Government at least now to put into force this resolution without any more shilly-shallying."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Madam President, I am glad to hear from Mr. Ramachandra Reddi that this question was supported by him in a non-party spirit. May I appeal to the hon. the Minister that when he comes to dispose of this question finally he will deal with it similarly in a non-party manner? My apprehension was not altogether without foundation, if I may say so, speaking from my past experience. I know, for example, that the presidents of a district board and the taluk board under it were not getting on well, and the president of the district board wanted the trifurcation of the taluk board in order to get rid of the taluk board president. Madam, questions of this sort are likely to crop up hereafter. For instance, the South Arcot District Board or the Chingleput District Board may come up with proposals for the bifurcation of the taluks under it. We do not know how many more may come up hereafter. I wish that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will deal with such proposals when they come before him, in a strictly constitutional and non-party manner. And I do not think there can be a better method of dealing with them than by immediately throwing open the newly constituted boards for election. After all, there is nothing compelling the Government to have recourse to nomination in reconstituting these boards. My hon. Friend the Minister must be sufficiently tired of the troubles in the matter of making nominations, and I wish that at least at this fag-end of his tenure of office he would have the goodness not to entangle himself further into them but give the freedom to the people to elect their own presidents. I only want this assurance from him, for, personally, I am for each taluk to be constituted into a board so that people may take an active interest and deal with their own affairs more profitably and effectively than is the case at present."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Madam, I think the history of this question has been gone into by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and Mr. Swami, as far back as 1920. The latest proposal about trifurcation was made in

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1924. At that time, the hon. Minister in charge thought that trifurcation was not necessary but bifurcation would be beneficial and recommended that bifurcation might be resorted to. But the district board and the taluk board turned down these proposals although I think they were eminently reasonable, because Rajahmundry and Razole and Amalapur could easily become two taluk boards easy of management. If people were so keen on having a division of the taluk board, I think it was up to the district board and the taluk board to have then accepted the proposal of the then hon. Minister in charge of Local Self-Government. Since then there has been a proposal for trifurcation but the district board president was not in favour of the proposal and we have not been able to get from him schemes for the division of the financial liabilities of this board without which it has not been possible to accept the resolution of my hon. Friend. Those schemes have now come and we hope to give effect to the trifurcation at the beginning of the next financial year, i.e., April. If the proposal is to be given effect to now it would be very difficult to calculate the assets as they stand. So I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, need not be under the impression that I am going to use it for party purposes. After all, trifurcation is going to be effected only in April next. What might happen between now and April next we do not know. The future is in the lap of Gods. When such is the case, there is no room for any apprehension on the part of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. It may even be that he himself may have to effect this trifurcation. But then I hope that he will bear in mind the dictum he laid down for me.

“As regards the question whether election or nomination should be resorted to, I think it is difficult to lay down any principles, because there are places where elections are difficult to hold. Perhaps my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, was referring to Bellary when he talked of some president wanting to have a board bifurcated. I do not think that happened in our time, because my hon. Friend was also in the Government at that time and I do not remember any reference to Bellary in these matters. Evidently he refers to something that happened before. I am not aware of this proposal. But I can tell my hon. Friend that, as far as possible, it will be my duty to see that no party is helped and that all elected members who are on the board are nominated to the trifurcated taluk board when trifurcation takes place. With these words, Madam Deputy President, I will accept the resolution of my hon. Friend, Mr. B. Venkataratnam.”

MR. B. VENKATARATNAM :—(Spoke in Telugu).

The resolution as amended was put and carried.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

APPOINTMENT OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED WOMEN ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that,

This Council recommends to the Government that highly qualified medical women should be appointed on the Public Health Staff to

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organize and develop maternity and child-welfare work in the manner best suited to this Province to supervise midwives and dais and to attend to the medical inspection of school girls and women students.'

"Sir, in every country, in all and progressive and advanced countries, this work of maternity and child-welfare is done by women. That should apply with greater force to India where a good number of our women live in purdah and never would take medical aid from men and a great majority of them never even consult medical men for diseases associated with pregnancy and child-birth. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House the fact that an extraordinary amount of suffering and death during child-birth goes unrelieved in this country. The infant mortality rate and also the still-birth rate are very high. Yet there are no co-ordinated efforts made to organize child-welfare and maternity centres and reduce the sufferings of mothers and children. It is with a view to bring to the notice of this House the great needs for such welfare centres in this country that I have brought forward this resolution.

"Sir, I have got a copy of the report of the Public Health Department in my hand. It says 'In the year 1927 more than 88 per cent of deaths in infants from congenital debility and prematurity occurred in children under the age of one month.' It says 'there is a tremendous need for the development of pre-natal care—that is, care of the expectant mother.'

"Coming to maternity death rate it records 15 per 1,000; while in England and Wales it is 4.5 per thousand. Thirty thousand women died in this Presidency in the year 1927 as the result of child-birth, 50 per cent of whom could have been saved if skilled and scientific help were made available to them during child-birth, because the diseases to which they succumbed were largely puerperal sepsis, and hence preventable.

"In the rural areas the condition is still worse; because medical aid to women by women is administered only in cities and municipalities, while in districts and in rural areas only 3.4 per cent of the women are attended by trained midwives; whereas in civilized countries cent per cent of women are attended by trained midwives. The report itself says 'this figure of 30,000 mothers' deaths reveals the painful fact that the bitterest tragedy in life was enacted in such homes.'

"Just consider the serious consequence of a mother's death on other children in the family. Not only are the homes deprived of the mothers but the children are deprived of that love and care which a mother alone can bestow upon her children. It is these considerations which have induced other countries to devote so much care upon their mothers and children.

"Again in the year 1927 a conference was held in Delhi which was composed of expert experienced medical men and women and social workers, which conference passed this resolution unanimously:—'That a lady trained organizer for all work connected with infant welfare and maternity care, preferably an Indian, should be appointed on the public health staff in each province'. They were of opinion that greater association of women with public health staff would afford facilities for such medical relief being organized on a sound basis and on a larger scale.' Again the association of medical men in India presented a memorandum the other day to Her Excellency Lady Irwin. They pointed out that a woman well-qualified and

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trained should be appointed in every province on the public health staff as Assistant Director to the Director of Public Health. Further in the United Provinces they have already set a good example. There is a woman on the public health staff and she has turned out very good work. It is reported in that memorandum that she organized preventive work and she has greatly increased the maternity and child-welfare centres. She organizes lectures and visits many health centres personally. All this work is of the greatest value in a country like India where such a work could not be done by male workers. Further, my work on the Committee of the Madras Maternity and Child-Welfare Association has convinced me of certain facts which I would like to bring to the notice of this House.

“The Maternity and Child-Welfare division of the Provincial branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, is a voluntary association conducted by a Committee of missionary women and Indian women who are interested in the child-welfare and maternity work. They have already opened 69 centres in the districts and mufassal. This is how a centre is started: the Association sends out a missionary worker to enlist the sympathy of the local people and to find honorary workers, the Association itself giving a grant of Rs. 25 towards the expenses of a centre. The local committee is responsible for the appointment of the staff and appoints very often ill-qualified and untrained nurses. Very many defects have been brought to our notice and many of these centres are lacking in many things. In some centres the staff are not trained, and the proper equipment is wanting. Certain municipalities do not take interest in the work and their financial condition does not permit of their taking any steps in this direction even in places where they have been able to find honorary workers. It is reported that local people appreciate the work of these centres for the mothers and children. I may submit that these maternity and child-welfare centres ought to serve as educational institutions (they are not dispensaries) and as such they ought to be run by well-trained health visitors. A health visitor combines the qualification of a nurse and midwife and is also trained for public health work, as her work is more of prevention of diseases than cure. She educates the mother on the laws of hygiene and she educates her how best to take care of her children. In these days when medical science is very much advanced we ought to aim at prevention rather than cure. So these maternity and child-welfare centres should possess trained people to give the public expert advice for which work an officer experienced, well-qualified and well-trained is quite essential. The value of this work cannot be realized by the municipalities or local bodies unless it is pointed out to them. Hence the department ought to take the initiative in these matters. In England the Ministry of Health takes a full share in such health schemes. As the welfare of the mother is the welfare of the nation the cost of this maternity and child-welfare schemes forms the first charge on the finances of the State. They have appointed highly qualified medical officers to give advice to local bodies to organize and to develop the centres, on modern lines. These women doctors also carry on research and investigation into the causation of maternal and infantile deaths. Then the results of their enquiry are made known to the public, both through the Press and through a number of popular pamphlets and through special propaganda officers. These women officers visit the districts and enlist the sympathy of the local people that they may give their co-operation to such health schemes.

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"This is how maternity and child-welfare work is carried on in other countries. There is no use of giving treatment in hospitals after the disease has advanced. We must educate the people on the laws of health, so as to disseminate scientific knowledge among them and make that knowledge available to every father and mother in this country. To do this most effectively, we need well-qualified women, in the Health Administrative staff of the country, who would plan out schemes, see that the schemes are carried into practice and also convince the people and the Government as to the necessity for such work. *The report of the Ministry of Health in England says :*

'Now in the year 1924, when investigation showed that maternal mortality did not show any reduction in spite of repeated attempts, the Ministry got so much concerned with that position that they communicated with the local authorities up and down the country calling attention to the need of ante-natal work, maternity centres and maternity beds and such educational measures as will create an informed and enlightened public opinion in regard to the question of maternal mortality.'

"All that is possible here only if the State comes forward with finance and proper staff to help such health schemes. With these words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably moved by my esteemed friend, our honoured Deputy President. It is well known that our ladies fight shy of male doctors. There are some who would rather suffer and prefer death to consulting men doctors. The mover has dealt with the motion so thoroughly that very little more need be said by me. I only hope that every one of the Members of this House will support this motion and that the Government will not come forward with the plea that no funds are available for this purpose."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, I move that the word 'highly' be omitted and that the word 'Indian' be inserted before the words 'qualified medical women.' The reasons are obvious. I do not intend that the care of women and children should be handed over to unqualified women. The word 'qualified' is retained. It is sufficiently indicative of the quality of the women we want. I have introduced the word 'Indian' so that we may not, as we have hitherto done, commit the mistake of handing over the destinies of our people to the hands of foreigners. I have no intention of excluding any who are efficient or of including those who are inefficient. It is intended more in the interests of the nation and our women would be more communicative to one of themselves than to outsiders. This is the nature of the people in our country. It is best that the women who take charge of this work are Indians. I feel that this amendment will commend itself to the House."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I second the amendment."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Deputy President has moved a resolution, details of which are already under the consideration of the Government. Since July 1928, the question of

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appointing a separate department under the Public Health Department for looking after child and maternity welfare, for the purpose of organizing child-welfare and maternity centres in the various districts, to educate public opinion in favour of them, to induce local bodies to organize child and maternity centres, to induce people to take more interest in the matter, has been under the consideration of the Government. A scheme was drawn up by the Government and, as a matter of fact, it was put up before the Finance Committee as Part II scheme in December 1928. But unfortunately the Finance Committee did not probably fully go through the scheme and they thought that this might lie over. They said that this scheme might be put in Part IV as it was not absolutely urgent. In spite of this fact the Government have taken up the consideration of the question again and have recommended that the scheme might be placed before the Finance Committee for being included in the budget for 1930-31. So, the organization of a separate staff for carrying on maternity and child-welfare work is the object of the Government and they are doing everything in their power to get the scheme sanctioned by the Legislative Council. I hope that the Members of the Finance Committee will sanction the scheme and that the hon. Members of the House who are enthusiastic in supporting this resolution will sanction the necessary provision so that the Government will be able to make it an accomplished fact at least in the next year, though the Government are really anxious to introduce the scheme this year itself. The hon. Mover of the resolution suggests that qualified medical women should be appointed on the Public Health staff to organise and develop maternity and child-welfare work in the manner best suited to this province. That is the very object of the Government. The supervision of midwives and dais will be part of the work of the department when it is created. General supervision of dais is now to a certain extent done by the Midwives and Nurses Association. They have to register the dais and in so doing I dare say that they will take care to see that the persons who are registered possess the necessary qualifications. I know that they have not the necessary staff or facilities to train the dais. As regards medical inspection of school girls and women students, medical inspection in secondary schools is now optional and to make it compulsory we do not have sufficient number of medical officers. None of the suggestions put forward by the hon. Mover of the resolution is new and every one of them is receiving the attention of the Government. Nothing will be gained by pressing the resolution. I hope it will be withdrawn. Anyhow I have no objection to the resolution being passed."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Minister accept the resolution?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I have no objection to accept the resolution. But I think that further discussion on the resolution is unnecessary and the hon. Mover told me that she would withdraw the resolution."

* MR. F. E. JAMES:—"Sir, I suggest that the hon. Mover do press this resolution so that the Finance Committee may pass this scheme. I should like to know the names of the Members of Finance Committee who had the temerity to throw out this scheme last time! I hope they will now take note of the opinion of the House. I therefore suggest that the Mover do press the resolution."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I have been listening carefully to the speech of the hon. Minister for Public Health. But I fail to understand how the appointment of one or two qualified Indian Medical women is going to help us out of the difficulty. The training of dais is a very intricate question. These women who are supposed to be in charge of child-welfare are only a wing of the Public Health Department; they are quite different from those working in hospitals and dispensaries in the districts and in the presidency town itself. This is a very intricate question and I think that, in the fitness of things, the hon. Minister for Public Health ought to refer the whole scheme to the Surgeon-General for a thorough examination and detailed report about carrying out all the suggestions contained in the resolution. The scheme is very important and quite necessary to improve the condition of lying-in women in distant and outlying parts of this presidency. The appointment of one woman is not going to solve the question in any way except to provide her with salary and make her a figure-head in the Surgeon-General's office. We have to make a detailed study of this question, provide facilities in maternity hospitals and make arrangements for training dais. Nothing will be gained by the Ministry appointing one or two highly qualified medical women."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Sir, the training of dais is bound up with the scheme of child-welfare and maternity work. One medical officer cannot train a large number of dais but when she goes to inspect the centres, she may also give instructions to the Health Visitor who is in charge of the centre on the subject of training the dais. I have already suggested that more than one qualified medical women is necessary for this work. One may be appointed to look after child-welfare work, another to supervise the training of the work of the dais and a third one for medical inspection of girl students. Perhaps when a beginning is made, we may know how many qualified medical women will be necessary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that qualified Indian medical women should be appointed on the Public Health staff to organize and develop maternity and child-welfare work in the manner best suited to this province, to supervise midwives and dais and to attend to the medical inspection of school girls and women students.'"

The resolution as amended was put and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE DISTRICT REPORTS ON THE SURVEY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

3 p.m. * Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :

'This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of three members of this Council and two experts be appointed to examine the district reports of the Special Officer appointed to survey "Cottage industries" and submit proposals for an effective organization of such of those industries as deserve encouragement.'

"Sir, in moving this resolution, my intention is really to rouse the Government to action in this matter. As a matter of fact, the history of this survey has not a little to account for this motion. In the first instance

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the gentleman appointed to carry on this survey was a Deputy Collector, and he has after great effort produced a number of district reports. Now we have before us a consolidated report for the whole presidency. He has prepared it under a disadvantage. He himself accepts it at pages 215 and 216. He says that he has been a layman and to the best of his ability as a layman he has conducted this enquiry. Therefore, my fear is that the experts of the Government are very competent and so competent that they will turn down every proposal made by the so-called layman. It is therefore necessary that before the experts of the Government lay their hands upon these reports, a preliminary body should sit together and consider them, and that is why I have included experts in this committee in order to make recommendations that will be possible for the Government to carry out. That is the chief object of my moving this motion.

"Again, it will be observed that this report makes certain very good recommendations. With regard to the spinning industry as a special case, this report makes certain recommendations that have to be very carefully considered. No doubt the report is not entirely on the side of spinning as an industry for all people or for all time; but the report is sufficiently indicative that the spinning industry has a place in the economics of this land, though a subsidiary place. Whatever that is, it may have to be examined in spite of the opinion of experts, and I am really afraid that the consideration that has been given to the industry of spinning in this report will not be given to it by the Government experts if they are left alone to decide upon this report.

"Again, there are a number of other industries about which recommendations have been made in this report. As regards the hand-loom industry, there is a particular suggestion of collecting and disposing agencies being set up by the Government, and I am sure if there is not a push given to it by the united voice of this Council, the financial experts of the Government will possibly turn it down. Moreover, there are new industries mentioned in this report which deserve very careful consideration. I am sure that if the district reports are examined further, there will be found mentioned in them many more industries than what the special adviser has reported on, in this generalization. There are more industries there that deserve attention. I particularly notice the omission in the chapter on new industries in this comprehensive volume, of the bamboo industry in my own district which has got great possibilities. My district is a district of very good forests and there it is possible to have a bamboo industry dealing with the materials manufactured out of bamboo. But unfortunately, it has not been noticed in this report. There are a number of such industries that may be noticed, but instead of taking your time over the matter, I would leave it to the Committee to examine that question carefully.

"Then, Sir, there are also other questions involved which the Government Departments will not be able to face with equanimity. For instance, the Special Officer makes certain recommendations in regard to the competition of jail industries as against home industries. He specifically mentions the cotton carpet industry which is being carried on in the jails of the Government and he also quotes the Industrial Commission with approval,

(At this stage the Chair was occupied by the hon. the Deputy President.)

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that the jail industries are competing with the home industries and that therefore certain alterations in the jail programme might be necessary. That also is a question which will have to be decided in consultation with the representatives of this House if that is to be given proper effect. I shall not detain this House further. I have only one more matter to mention and that is this: that the Special Officer has really taken care to mention certain things that are being done in other provinces which are likely to be useful to ours. Therefore, further concentrated attention is to be directed to this question and a Committee of this House will be the fittest body to examine the question and make actual recommendations to the Government, so that the Government may carry on the work without delay. I have moved this motion, as I originally said, for this specific purpose; for, sufficient arrangement was not made even to start with. Only a Divisional Officer was appointed to make a preliminary survey and therefore if sufficient attention of the Government is to be drawn to this question, a more comprehensive body consisting of a few Members of this House and two experts of the Government has to go into the question and give the proper lead in the matter in order to enable the Government to carry out the recommendations."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Deputy President, Madam, we owe it to the efforts of the hon. Member for Bellary, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that we have these reports on the cottage industries of this Presidency. It must have been in spite of the indifference of the Government that an officer was appointed to examine the present stage of the cottage industries. We have had time only to have a cursory glance over the pages of the several district reports which have been supplied to us. That cursory glance enabled us to form an idea of the magnitude of the material that is now lying to be worked up. Now, that we have all these reports more in the nature of information, it seems to me the next step that should be taken by the Government is to examine this information from a commercial point of view and organize such of the industries as are capable of being organized. It is always the fashion with the Government to satisfy the popular cry by forming a committee and calling for a report and shelving that report in the archives of the Secretariat. I hope however these reports will not share the same fate. It is desirable that the present Development Minister interests himself very much in these matters and sees that a shape is given to the various proposals contained in these reports. For the consideration of these reports, it will not do any good to refer them to the departmental secretaries or heads of departments; because most of them are not technically qualified. It is again a crying grievance against the Government that they always choose a Government servant with practically no experience of industries or commerce to be at the head of the Industries Department. There is absolutely no use of referring these reports to gentlemen of that nature who have not got the necessary qualification to examine these proposals quickly and properly. It is necessary that these proposals should be placed before persons who are interested in the industrial and commercial welfare of this Presidency and have also got practical experience in organizing industries. I hope the hon. the Development Minister will see his way to accept this motion and take early steps to organize effective measures to pull up the dying cottage industries of this Presidency."

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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—" Deputy President, Madam, this is a very important resolution; in fact, the subject of this resolution occupied a great deal of the attention of the House during the time of the budget discussion as regards the scope and development of cottage industries in this Presidency. And if I remember aright, the hon. the Minister for Development then said that he would bestow his best attention on this question. We have now the various reports on cottage industries as a result of the investigations conducted by the special officer who himself says that he is not an expert on the subject. It will be observed from these reports that he has bestowed his careful attention and his energies on collecting and collating data in regard to the various industries which could be developed under the cottage system. He has given a number of industries which are being worked and have been worked in the old days under this system. We have to remember that these commodities which are produced under the cottage system had their own days in the past. But to-day we have to see whether the commodities so produced can meet the foreign competition and whether those industries can be developed in this country, granting that we possess the necessary raw material, skill and equipment for the manufacture of these articles. It is for this purpose that the special officer has pointed to several raw materials which are found in our forests which may be suitably converted into manufactured articles. In order, however, to find out the commercial possibilities of those commodities, a special scrutiny of the reports made by this officer will have to be made. In Mysore a similar survey was carried on recently, and the reports made there received the scrutiny of an expert who was no less a personage than Sir Alfred Chatterton and finally his recommendations were carried out in regard to the development of cottage industries. In giving effect to the recommendations contained in the reports before us, it is necessary that the departments should not make the mistakes which they had made in the past with regard to the industries pioneered by them, and it is therefore highly necessary and essential that the commercial possibilities of these industries should get the close scrutiny of an expert committee. Whether it consists of three ordinary members and two experts or not, it does not matter. All that I say is that the reports should be examined by those who possess the necessary business qualifications in respect of articles produced not only in this country but those similarly produced on the continent and in the United States of America.

" Our competition to-day to the cottage industries is mainly and mostly 3-15 from outside competition. If only we see the statistics, we will find that the p.m. articles imported into this country are so many and so varied and produced by highly scientific and mechanical methods and so our competition will have to be with those articles. It is therefore necessary that, before launching out on a scheme for expanding the cottage industries, the recommendations contained in the report of the special officer should be scrutinized. I also understand that the hon. the Minister for Development has got an idea of bringing in amendments to the Industries Act in order to afford greater financial facilities for the development of these cottage industries. That being so, it is essential that the help that may be rendered by Government should be diverted to proper channels. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in supporting this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—" Madam, in view of the expressions made on the floor of this House now, I see no objection to the

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formation of a committee contemplated in the resolution and I therefore accept the resolution on behalf of the Government."

The resolution was put and carried.

FORMATION OF A KARNATAKA PROVINCE.

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Deputy President, Madam, I have the honour to move—

'This Council recommends to the Government that urgent steps may be taken for the formation of a Karnataka Province comprising the Kanarese-speaking parts of the Madras and the Bombay presidencies and of Coorg.'

"I see a similar resolution on the agenda which has been tabled by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which stands as No. 14. That resolution stands thus:

'This Council recommends to the Government to make representations to the Government of India for the early formation of a new province consisting of the Kanarese-speaking areas of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.'

"I need not labour this point. The hon. Members of this House are aware that the present distribution of provinces in India has absolutely no rational basis. It is also recognized that the present redistribution is merely due to accident and to circumstances attending the growth of British policy in India. It has absolutely nothing to do either with the geographical or historical or economic or linguistic reasons. It is also recognized, as the hon. Members of this House are aware, that, so far as practicable, this difficult task of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis should be undertaken as early as possible, and it seems to me that it is an urgent problem. Our brethren of the Andhra country have already moved in the matter and, as a first step in this direction, they have had the Andhra University in their midst. I may also say that this question has been considered at the All-Parties Conference by the Nehru Committee and before it the claims of the Karnataka province were vigorously urged. They gave the following finding regarding the same: "As regards this question we cannot of course decide it finally but we feel that the advocates of unification have prima facie established their right." If I am asked to say which is the most important principle to be taken into consideration in the formation of a new province, I would answer most unhesitatingly language unity for more reasons than one. I may also say that no democracy can exist if a foreign language is largely used. It is but right that in all future provincial autonomous Governments the language of the particular province should be used as the medium in all offices, in all courts and in the Legislative Councils without which I do not think that we can make any substantial advance in the progress of the country. I may also say that this problem is fraught with some practical difficulties if we want to form a Kanada province. It must depend upon the goodwill and consent of the other administrations, not merely the administration of Coorg, which is under the Government of India, but of the administrations of the Bombay Presidency also. (At this stage the hon. Mr. President occupied the chair.)

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[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

"Sir, the question again depends upon the consent and the wishes of the people who are distributed among these various tracts. All that I suggest now is that a prima facie case has been made out in favour of the formation of a Karnataka province. I therefore strongly urge that further steps in that direction may be taken and an expert committee may be appointed or a suggestion may be made to the Government of India for the appointment of such a committee to consider the details, the resources and finances of the proposed Karnataka province, to enable the Government to finally come to a conclusion in the matter. I am also aware that there is a further difficulty in the matter, for most of these Kannada-speaking tracts are in the Mysore territory and unless we agree to a federation of the Indian States and British India together, we cannot take Mysore into account. But these are the real and practical difficulties, but I daresay all this will be solved if only immediate steps are taken towards the appointment of an expert committee to enquire into the resources and as to whether the future Karnataka province would be self-supporting or not. As a matter of principle, it has been recognized on all hands that it is an excellent one and this has been carried out in practice by the Indian National Congress who have arranged their own provinces according to the linguistic basis. I may also say that the formation of the Andhra University is a tardy recognition of the same principle. With these few words, I move this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao. I submit that in regard to this matter there is no difference of opinion among the people. The National Congress gave recognition to the principle more than eight years ago. The National Convention which has brought into being and which framed an Act for Swaraj India in recognition of this principle incorporated this in its draft Bill. Again, Sir, the Nehru Committee went into the question carefully and have in unhesitating terms recognized the justice and equity of the formation of the province. Sir, in this matter, there is no question of Brahman or non-Brahman, if I may venture to refer to that. I had the honour of presiding over the Karnataka Unification Conference at Belgaum where people not only from Bombay and Madras presidencies but also from the other provinces were present. I could very well see the enthusiasm with which this idea was taken up and how assiduously it has been put before the country. Either from the point of view of finance or from the point of view of administrative convenience, there can be no objection whatsoever to the formation of a Karnataka province. With these words I second the resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, on behalf of the people of South Kanara which forms part of the Karnataka province, I strongly support this resolution."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. As stated by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, there is no communal question at all involved in this matter. This is a question in which all parties are agreed and the Kanarese-speaking population of this Presidency is in such an out-of-the-way corner that they find it very difficult to make themselves felt on the Government of this Presidency. It has also been proved by statistics that the financial resources of the Karnataka are more than sufficient for having a

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separate province. In the matter of the formation of separate provinces on a linguistic basis, the Nehru report has given this question of Karnataka province the first place in its report. The people of Karnataka also are very anxious and earnest to have a province of their own. They are determined to have their request carried out soon. I think that it is a fair request and it will be an injustice if the Government do not see their way to agree to this resolution."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by my hon. Friend from Bellary. I am only sorry that this resolution has come so late in the day. I expected my hon. Friends representing the Kanarese area to come earlier than 1929 to move the Council so as to recommend to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to enquire into the question of the Kanarese province. I must thank my hon. Friend for his having escaped the scrutiny of His Excellency the Governor because while moving for a separate Oriya province my motion had to face his disallowance and I was not allowed to have my motion discussed in this Council.

3-30
p.m.

" Sir, it pains me that the Government of Madras, thick-skinned as it is, has not yet found its way to recommend the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, i.e., the formation of a Tamil, a Telugu, a Kanarese and an Oriya province so far as this Presidency is concerned. In the memorandum that was published though not by themselves, but through the kindness of The *Hindu*, the Madras Government instead of supporting the idea of separate linguistic provinces have stood in the way. My hon. Friends who represented this House calling themselves the Indian Parliamentary Committee of Madras after a wonderful investigation, after two or three months spending the tax payers' money in thousands, have come to no conclusion on this important question. Sir, my submission to this hon. House is that no provincial autonomy, no self-government is worth having until and unless the people of one definite language are allowed to have a separate legislature for themselves and have the discussions in their legislature carried on in their vernacular. Sir, it is a great limitation on the hon. Members of this House to express their feelings, their views and to represent their constituents properly so long they transact business in English. Sir, the time will come when the ordinary ryot paying Rs. 10 or less or the adult after having attained the age of 24 or 25 will come and sit side by side with the so-called English educated literate members. I look forward to the day and believe that linguistic division of the provinces will make such things possible. This question of linguistic provinces has been the theme of authorities higher than this Madras Government ever since 1912. In the famous Coronation despatches of 1912, the Secretary of State and the then Governor-General of India Lord Hardinge laid down the principle that the time has come when India should be divided into autonomous provinces on a linguistic basis. Then, Sir, when the illustrious authors of the Montford Report after a close enquiry made their recommendations, they have also laid down in clear expressions how this division should be carried out with the consent of the people. Then, Sir, the Joint Select Committee who very deeply went into this question have laid down very clearly the procedure for effecting such a re-distribution. The Provincial Government, instead of aiding the formation of such provinces, I must sadly confess, have been the greatest sinners and abettors in blocking way towards this course. Sir, in this House

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we passed a resolution regarding a separate Andhra province and the Government were pleased to reply to certain interpellations that they have done nothing more than forwarding the discussions on the floor of this House. Nothing could be more shameful to a Government which calls itself responsible, which calls itself as the tutors of the people in the school of responsibility at heaviest price possible, than that. It is high time that hon. Members of this House should recommend the formation of a separate Kannada province, and that unanimously, without a voice of dissent. With these words, I wholeheartedly support the motion and I shall be very glad to see and congratulate my hon. Friends here if they have very soon a Karnataka province formed."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I may perhaps first give the House some very few statistics relating to the distribution of the Kanarese-speaking population throughout India and particularly in this Presidency. The total Kanarese-speaking population in India is about 10,370,000. Of that population more than half is in Indian States. Mysore has four and a quarter and the Nizam's Dominions, one and a half millions. In Bombay Presidency, there are 3,400,000 and in Madras Presidency, 1,500,000, in Coorg, 73,000 and elsewhere 570,000. The figures I am quoting are from the census of 1921. Of the one and a half millions in this Presidency, the largest number of Kanarese-speaking people is in Bellary district where the figure is 480,000. The next district is Coimbatore with 280,000, next South Kanara with 220,000, out of a total population of 1,250,000. In Salem district there are 142,000, in Madura 115,000 and in Anantapur, 91,000. There is only one district in the Presidency without any Kanarese-speaking people and that is the district of Anjengo. (Laughter.) I take it that the proposal which the mover has in view is to take from this Presidency a portion of Bellary district and a portion of the South Kanara district or possibly the whole of it; I am not sure whether it is his intention to include any portions of Coimbatore and Salem as well, but probably he does not intend to include any other part of the Presidency in the new province. An hon. Member opposite says that portions of Coimbatore and Salem are to be included in the new province. The hon. Mover of this resolution recognized the fact that an enquiry would be necessary before anything further could be done and he made the suggestion, though it is not in his resolution, that the Government of India should be asked to appoint an expert Committee to consider the details of resources and finances. It will indeed be necessary to have a very careful enquiry made before any proposal to form new provinces on a linguistic basis is accepted. There are various administrative and financial considerations in connection with the establishment of a new Government, a new Secretariat, a new High Court, new heads of departments and so forth and there are also other considerations such as social and economic and even historical and geographical, to be taken into account. All this would involve a considerable and long enquiry. In addition we have to consider what are the views of the inhabitants of the districts which are to be transferred to the new province. Hon. Members are well aware that in the South Kanara district and in the immediate neighbourhood there are more people who speak Tulu than there are people who speak Kanarese and it is probable that no area can be taken out of South Kanara which will contain only Kanarese-speaking persons. Similarly I doubt whether it is possible to carve out portions of Bellary, Salem and Coimbatore and include them in

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a Kanarese province without at the same time bringing in persons who do not speak Kanarese. The views of all those people will also have to be considered very carefully. Well, Sir, it may be found when an enquiry is made, that it is desirable to have a Kannada province but I do not feel we have before us now adequate material on which it is possible to base a considered opinion. I do not wish to give an opinion one way or the other. I would suggest, Sir, that as the questions whether it is desirable to form linguistic provinces in India and if so, what machinery should be provided to enable them to be formed, are now, I believe, under the consideration of the Statutory Commission, this seems to be hardly a suitable time to make a special enquiry with reference to a particular province. Furthermore, in view of the very large administrative changes we are expecting, as a result of the labours of the Statutory Commission, it seems undesirable to increase the difficulties of bringing in those reforms by at the same time endeavouring to carry out another very large measure of reform, a very important and independent measure of reform which is involved in the creation of new linguistic provinces. I think, therefore, Sir, that this is not a suitable time to take any measures for the establishment of such provinces in India."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, the reply of the hon. Mr. Campbell is only an illustration of the way in which bureaucrats give replies. He admits that great administrative changes are going to come. He admits that the question of dividing India on linguistic basis and the question of setting up the machinery therefor is under the consideration of the Simon Commission. And yet, he states that this is not the time for passing a resolution of this nature. If the Government is not in a position to consider any of these questions now, it may then be said, it is too late, that the reforms have newly come and even though we put these questions before the British Parliament, they may not care to consider them. The very admissions of the hon. the Revenue Member show that this is the time when such questions ought to be considered by this House and an expression of opinion should be given. It is too late in the day to question about the utility or the necessity of dividing the country on a linguistic basis. It was Lord Hardinge's famous despatch that spoke of the United States of India on linguistic lines when he wrote of the change of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and all political schools of thought have agreed that it is only by such a redistribution that real self-government can be established, that the government could be carried on by the people for the people. With these words, I beg to support the motion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is regrettable that the hon. the Revenue Member is not in favour of this resolution. He speaks of the many practical administrative difficulties which are in the way of the formation of a Karnataka province. The Government, Sir, have accepted the principle of redistributing provinces on a linguistic basis as is evident from paragraph 246 of the Montagu-Chelmsford report. And they have authorized the Viceroy in the Government of India Act of 1919, section 52-A, for forming new provinces on that basis, if the people of a particular area wished it. As has already been pointed out by many speakers here, there is an almost unanimous demand from the majority of people belonging to all classes and creeds in the Kanarese districts for the formation of a separate Karnataka province. A number of all-Karnataka Conferences have passed resolutions on this matter; several local boards and municipalities have made this demand

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and almost all the journals—we have about a hundred in the Karnataka districts—have written in support of this; Karnataka has been formed into a separate circle by the Nagpore Congress in 1920. A representative of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee as well as of the Karnataka Unification Sabha put the case for Karnataka before the Nehru Committee and as the result of it that committee has been convinced of the reasonableness of the demand and they have recommended the formation of a separate Karnataka province. The geography, history and culture of Karnataka are all in favour of the demand for unification. The Madras Government are wrong in stating in their memorandum that Karnataka was never under one administration. It was only after 1565 that United Karnataka became split up into so many parts. Living as we do now under different administrations like that of Madras, Bombay and Coorg, we have little scope to come together for fostering our language, arts and traditions or for developing our resources. But if British Karnataka is united, it will stand equal to any other province with an area of 35,000 and odd square miles, a population of 63 lakhs and an income of 257 lakhs.

“It is regrettable that the Simon Committee, of which my hon. Friend 3-45 Mr. Siva Rao was a Member, has not given its definite support to p.m. this demand. Probably it may be because the case was not put before them at all by anybody. We, Sir, the people who belong to the Kanarese districts are in a minority in Bombay as well as Madras. In Bombay they are 19 per cent and in Madras there are only 6 per cent Kanarese-speaking people. It is no wonder we are made to suffer in many ways. Our claims and our interests are neglected. Even in this Council we feel how helpless we are (A voice:—‘What about Mr. Saldanha?’) in spite of Mr. Saldanha. It has been pointed out that the unification of Karnataka is a practical proposition. The Kanarese-speaking districts are more or less contiguous. For administrative purpose they will form a fairly compact and convenient area and according to the opinion of the people who have made a study of the facts and figures concerning this question, this Karnataka province if formed will be financially self-supporting. When the hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao moved a resolution on this matter in the Council of State in February 1926, one of the replies of the hon. Member who was in charge of this subject was that this question had not been brought up in the local Legislative Council. I am glad we have found a very opportune time like this for bringing up this question to-day in this Council. We feel that the need for the unification of Karnataka is greater than the need for the formation of any other province, either the Andhra province or the Tamil province, because they form sufficiently big and compact areas and their development is not handicapped as our development is handicapped. I appeal, therefore, to the Members of this House to support this demand which is just and reasonable as well as patriotic and necessary in the interest of the country as a whole. So long as we continue to be scattered here and there and be a minority under the dominance of a majority in any province, we cannot act together effectively nor show ourselves at our best. Let the Government find out whether British Karnataka when united will not be a convenient administrative unit, financially self-supporting and with better scope for development and increased revenue.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member has not made out, I think, a case against the formation of a Karnataka

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province. He said that the financial question would have to be considered. This resolution says that all things from a practical point of view should be considered. Sir, he considered only the financial question from the viewpoint of the Government. But, has the House not to consider the financial question involved in the large number of people from out-of-the-way places like Bellary and South Kanara coming all the way to Madras? The consideration of the money involved in the way, the travelling expenses and other things will have to be considered and not the additional expenses to the Government. I think this offsets any financial difficulties that the Government may feel. Sir, hitherto, till very recently in all the parts where Kanarese is spoken in Bellary they used to teach Telugu in the elementary schools, up to seven years ago. The hon. the Revenue Member mentioned the social and other aspects of the problem. I just want to say that in the long period during which some of these Kanarese parts have been along with Telugus, no Kanarese literature worth the name has been produced; and I cannot think any literature can come out if the Kanarese tracts continue as they are at present. With these words I support the motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, I do not want to damp the enthusiasm of my hon. Friends. I am sorry that my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty spoke of his community being very poorly represented. As for representation in this House, Sir, I think that, although it may appear small, nevertheless it is a fact that all the members of the community are very articulate. I will never stand in the way of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda having facilities for developing Kanarese literature. But, Sir, there is one difficulty which I fear my friends have altogether overlooked. They have not taken into consideration the fact that this is a time of mass civilization, mass units, group movements, collective action. Economic aggregates Tamils, Telugus and Kanarese go and settle where they find occupation round some particular industrial countries. Even in the case of the Andhra University, while discussing the Bill for the University we found that some districts had to be cut off. Luckily for the Andhradesa there are at least half a dozen districts where the population is predominantly Telugu and where the language spoken is predominantly Telugu (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'There are 13 such districts'). Anyhow, let us say there are ten districts, and I think that will satisfy my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. I believe he represents a district in which both Kanarese and Telugu are spoken. Sir, with regard to the Kanarese-speaking people they are not so very strong even in South Kanara, and many people there who have taken to speaking Kanarese were originally having Tulu as their language. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha is an anthropologist and I speak subject to correction that is to say if I make a mistake, he is there to correct me. So even in South Kanara the Kanarese language is not the predominantly spoken language. In Bellary there are very many people who speak Telugu, and some of them speak Tamil. But apart from these two districts, there are no tracts in this Presidency which are predominantly Kanarese. In the two districts of Coimbatore and Salem which have been referred to, I think there are large numbers of people who speak Tamil. In such a case how are you going to form a Karnataka province out of such tracts? As regards Mysore, it is a Native State and we have nothing to do with the Native States as matters stand at present. If a proposition is to be assented to and be immediately made practicable and workable, certainly we should

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proceed on some principle. Especially in this age of mass civilization I do not think there is any use in forming a province of this kind."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Sir, I need not detain the hon. Members of this House very long. I have carefully listened to the observations of the hon. the Revenue Member. He went on quoting statistics of the Kanarese-speaking population of every district, how they have been distributed throughout India. Even at the outset I have mentioned that we cannot take into account the Indian States. We have to exclude them for the present until probably we arrive at a stage in the development of India when we can have a federated India, which including Indian States is not now in sight at any rate. So, for the present I exclude these Kanarese-speaking people who reside in the Indian States. Even then, we have five millions of Kanarese-speaking people scattered throughout British India, and we can form a Karnataka province out of these tracts. One thing more I want to say. The hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to observe that the matter was before the Statutory Commission. Certainly I am aware of the fact that the matter is before the Statutory Commission for consideration. Even then, Sir, these deliberations will not go in vain. This will only strengthen the hands of the Statutory Commission in arriving at a decision one way or the other. Reference was made, Sir, to the report of the Madras Parliamentary Committee of which I have the honour to belong. No material was placed before us and no deputation waited on us in connexion with this matter (Voices: 'Oh, oh'), and we did not feel called upon to consider this matter when there was no material before us. They placed the whole set of materials before the Nehru Committee, and this matter was discussed in the Nehru report. That report also we have to consider. The Committee finds out that there is a strong *prima facie* case made out for the formation of a Karnataka province. Some of the hon. Members of this House are apprehensive that Coimbatore and Salem would be drafted into the Karnataka province. My resolution refers only to those districts or tracts where the language spoken is predominantly Kanarese. Bellary taken as a whole is such a district, but Coimbatore I do not think is one of those districts, nor Salem, and so, my hon. Friends from Coimbatore need not be afraid of the prospect of a Kannada province coming into being. If some Kanarese-speaking people are scattered here and there in any district, that is no reason why that district should be tacked on to the Kannada province. There are only three districts, Bellary, South Kanara and probably North Kanara and Coorg, and these are all predominantly Kanarese. I realize that this question cannot be solved at once, and I also observe that it must be preceded by a kind of economic and financial enquiries and also an enquiry into the wishes of the people inhabiting these tracts. But some step has to be taken because a very strong case has been made out and it is for the Government to move further in the matter and recommend the appointment of an expert committee to ascertain the wishes of the people, and find out the resources of this Kannada province. With these words, Sir, I propose to press this resolution."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'That this Council recommends to the Government that urgent steps may be taken for the formation of a Karnataka province comprising the Kanarese-speaking parts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies and of Coorg.'"

The resolution was carried.

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SUPPLY OF CONVEYANCES TO SCHOOL-GOING MUSLIM GIRLS

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the resolution which stands in my name and which I have the honour to move is

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that, as usual, conveyances should be supplied to girls attending all the classes in the Government Hobart School, Royapetta, and other Government Muslim Girls’ schools in the Province. ’

“ Sir, this is a resolution which does not deal with very important policies of administration just as that we discussed before. It deals with a simple grievance of the Muslim community in this province.

4 p.m. “ The House may be aware, Sir, that this particular question is attracting the attention of Muslim Members representing various parts of the province. They have come forward with interpellations, pointing out the difficulties that Muslim girls all over the province are put to. Till very recently, the Government was supplying conveyance to girls attending elementary schools as well as higher classes in secondary schools that are spread all over the province. In the Madras City itself, we have one secondary school for Muslim girls, and that is the Government Hobart Training School. I understand that the Government has issued instructions to the effect that girls attending classes higher than the fifth standard alone should be supplied with conveyance. This matter raises a very important question. Either the Government is under the impression that it is time that the concessions granted to the Muslim community should be withdrawn little by little, or they are under the impression that girls up to a certain age need not require a conveyance. On this question, I understand that the Government seems to have consulted Muslim opinion. If the advisers of Government have advised them to the effect that purdah is a pernicious institution, and if those advisers have said that Muslim girls under a certain age need not observe purdah, I must say, Sir, that the Government have been wrongly advised. If the Government have consulted the Ulemas of the Muslim community over this question, they would have got proper religious opinion on the point. I hope the hon. Minister will come forward with reasons for taking such a drastic step as he has taken. The Government have been affording facilities to the Muslim community in the matter of education. One after another, the facilities have been taken away. Under the regime of my hon. Friend and Colleague of mine, Sir A. P. Patro, as Education Minister, the concession regarding half fees was taken away, and now I understand that the present Minister seems to take away the concession that Muslim girls were having with regard to the supply of conveyance to attend school. The hon. Minister might come forward and say that elementary schools have been opened by the Corporation of Madras all over the city, and that there need not be any elementary classes in that school, namely, the Hobart school. I would tell him that is not so. Because, as there are higher classes in the Government Hobart school, they cannot dis-establish the classes imparting elementary education. They will have to keep the elementary classes in that school, since there is a training class. Again, the hon. Minister might come forward and say ‘ why should the girls go there and why should they not attend the schools in their own localities. ’ I might answer that question and tell him, if that were the case, why does the Government have elementary classes in other secondary schools under their management? The object of keeping elementary classes in secondary

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schools that are maintained by the Government in the city and elsewhere is to see that a higher standard is set up there, so that the elementary schools that are run by the Madras Corporation and other municipalities are on those lines and kept up to that standard. Therefore, Sir, the hon. Minister cannot say that there is no need for elementary classes in the Government Hobart school.

"Further, there has been a good deal of agitation in the city about this matter, and I am sure the hon. Minister has received representations from various Muslim bodies, particularly from the Association of Muslim Women in the Madras City, who have regarded this as a legitimate grievance of the Muslim community. Instead of giving facilities for Muslim education, particularly education for Muslim women, the Government are bringing obstacle after obstacle in the way of the education of the Muslim community. Therefore, I hope that the Government will consider this matter and see that no obstacles are put like this in the way of Muslim education. It was rumoured sometime ago that instead of the bullock carts that were supplied for the conveyance of the school-going girls, Government were going to substitute motor buses. We find in other private schools found all over the country the old, old bullock carts are being substituted by motor buses, which step not only gives speed but is also economically cheaper. I do not know how many hon. Members of this House are aware of the fact that a number of Muslim girls that attend the Hobart Training school situated in Royapetta have to leave their homes at 7 o'clock in the morning to attend classes at 10 o'clock, because the number of conveyance supplied is limited, and also the conveyance is rather a very slow one. So, I repeat, Sir, that instead of giving further and further facilities the Government are coming forward to remove the existing facilities one after another.

"Sir, I appeal to my hon. Colleagues in this House, who are Hindus and Christians and who are also interested in this matter, and say that this is a real grievance of our community, and I have no doubt they will also support us."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I heartily beg to second this resolution. I have been connected for the last two years with the Association of Muslim Ladies in the City of Madras. They have prepared a memorandum, and published that memorandum, in all the local newspapers, and also submitted the same to the Government. I do not propose to take up time by reading it. The Muslim ladies urge that they are seriously affected by the order of the Government stopping the supply of conveyance to Muslim girls that are attending the Hobart Training School, as that will seriously handicap the education of the girls. There are girls studying in the primary classes as well as in the higher classes, and it happens that the girls have sisters, of which the elder ones attend the higher classes while the younger ones attend the primary classes. If the younger girls of the primary classes are deprived of the conveyance facilities, while the older ones go in a conveyance, they are deprived of the company of their older sisters. If a parent has got five girls, all of them attending the same school, it must be a very great grievance to the parent that the younger ones are not only made to walk but are also deprived of the protection of their older sisters. That is pointed out in this memorandum by the parents of girls.

[Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [8th August 1929]

"It is true, they say, that a few of them realize the evils of the purdah system, but as the majority of the community is wedded to the custom, although a few educated men and women of that community realize the disadvantages of purdah, the few are unable to put a stop to the custom, especially when the majority of the population is illiterate. Hence they strongly urge that the women ought not to be penalized and be deprived of the benefits of education.

"Another reason that has been given in the memorandum is that women of the Muslim community are very backward in education, compared with the women of other communities. Now, we know that women of other communities like Hindus and Christians go about freely giving lectures and doing propaganda work for the abolition of early marriage and other evil customs that are hindering the progress of women in particular and the society in general which the Muslim ladies, owing to this custom of purdah are unable to do so, because being backward in education they dare not go out and preach to the people. Hence they plead that they ought not to be punished for a custom of which they are not responsible. As higher education advances among them, and a greater percentage of women become educated, they will have the necessary moral courage to override the custom.

"Another point is this, Sir, most of the girls attending the Hobart Training School come from the poorer classes of the Muslim community. The richer classes send their girls to the Convent schools. The poor people that are residing in the neighbourhood of the Hobart Training School are sending their children to this school who are so poor that they cannot afford to provide conveyance facilities and they will be obliged to stop the education of their children, and thus the advantages of education would be denied to them. As the education of the women of a community will facilitate its social, economic and political progress, I feel, that the Government should find money to give that enlightenment and education to the Muslim women. So I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this resolution."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. The honour of our women is of the utmost importance to us when a certain section of our countrymen want their girls to observe purdah, we must respect their sentiments. It is incumbent on the Government to provide these girls with conveyances. I hope that Government will see their way to granting the request of the hon. Mover of this resolution."

Khan Sahib T. M. MOIDOO SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support the motion that is before the House. I come from Malabar, and I have got my own experience in the matter. It is a fact known to everybody that our community is very backward in education. As far as primary education is concerned, one obstruction to the spread of education that I find is the want of conveyance to girls. The number of girls that are taking to education in our community is now slowly on the increase, and, if the Government is kind enough to accept this resolution, I am sure there will be a marked increase on the part of Muslim girls to avail themselves of this facility and to attend schools. The reason why education among girls is not making much progress in Malabar is, as a Muhammadan gentleman said to me, that the girls have to go some distance and they have to walk at some

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[Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib]

places to reach their school. So it is necessary that conveyances should be provided for Muslim girls, and the help which the Government render in this way would be appreciated by everybody."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, I rise to support this resolution. Recently the policy of the Government has been to give facilities for Muhammadan education and also to promote female education among Muslims. It has been a charge against the Mussalmans, that they do not take to education, or that they have an aversion for English education. But of late, Mussalmans have taken to education and recently they have taken to female education also. But the one thing that stands in the way of the latter is the purdah. Whether that system is good or bad it is not our duty here to discuss. It is there, and it is a longstanding and ancient system, a system which they consider is a very religious one, and to ask them give up that system means asking them to give up the religion itself. So, if the Government are earnest in giving education to Muslim girls, it is their duty also to help in this little way of providing conveyances to Muslim girls up to a certain age. By that I do not mean that young girls of six and seven should also be given conveyances. At least girls of ten and above may be given, that is, girls reading in the fourth standard and upwards. I cannot agree with my friend there when he objects to my saying that girls of six or seven years need not be given conveyances. What I say is Muhammadan religion enjoins purdah not on small girls and infants, (Mr. Satyamurti : Hear, hear) but only on grown-up girls of above nine years."

" In places other than the City of Madras the want of conveyance facilities is very keenly felt, and in Tellicherry and Calicut where the Muslim population is larger than in Madras, the one drawback to Muslim education is want of gosha schools and want of conveyances for taking them to such schools. There is a zenana school somewhere in Tellicherry and there is a zenana school in Calicut, but they are zenana only in name, they are only open ordinary schools. By giving the name of zenana, Government try to hoodwink the people, and when girls do not attend them, they say that Muhammadans do not take to education. It is lack of zenana schools and of facilities for attending them that stand in the way. So I should like that gosha schools are established and also gosha conveyances are provided. Government may say that they would require a large amount of money. I may say that the amount they spend in the name of so-called education will be a waste if they are not prepared to spend this paltry sum necessary. With these words, I support the resolution."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this proposition, moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan. It is a longstanding complaint of the Muhammadan population against the Government that they are not recognizing the needs of that community in the matter of education. The Government may advocate the removal of the purdah system even for grown-up girls. But they must understand the feelings of the Muhammadan population, and it is not for the Government to attempt to remove any customs adopted by any particular community. (Mr. Hameed Khan : Hear, hear.) I should say the percentage of education obtained by Muhammadan girls is very insignificant compared to other communities. So it is the bounden duty of the Government to come forward and adopt measures according to the necessities of each community. Government

[Mr. S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib]

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cannot ask the Mussalmans to throw away their purdah system and allow their children to walk. When conveyances are found necessary, it is really regrettable that the Government should coolly say that due to lack of funds they are not in a position to provide conveyances. The Government should be a little more liberal in this case and not take into account the small amount that may be necessary for providing conveyances for these girls."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, the question of conveyances for Muslim girls is indeed a difficult one. I find there is a difference of opinion among the hon. Muslim members themselves, because Mr. Hameed Khan thought that Government had been advised wrongly when they said that conveyances were not necessary for pupils up to the third class. On the other hand, I heard my Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, say that children up to nine years of age do not usually observe purdah, and so in their case there would be no necessity for conveyances. So there is a difference of opinion with regard to this matter.

"There is of course great difficulty experienced at present in the expansion of education of women among the Muslim community, because it is difficult to get an adequate supply of trained teachers, because it is difficult to get a person who is above the secondary school-leaving certificate or even the middle school. I admit that a certain amount of facilities in the way of conveyances should be given to Muhammadan girls, and it is the idea of the Government to provide conveyances from the fourth to the eighth standard in Bellary, Kurnool and also in the Hobart school, Madras. I think it will not be out of place if I give some figures with regard to this. There are 285 pupils in the Hobart school, out of which 211 are in classes of 1 to 3. As the lady Educational Officer in charge of Madras said, majority of the pupils in these classes are not sent to school from any real desire for education but in order to keep them out of mischief. (A voice: Question.) That is what the Educational Officer after experience of the Hobart school has said. But, as I have said, the Government do want to provide conveyances for Muslim girls in all areas where there are training schools from classes 4 to 8. But in the case of higher classes—of course the Government do not want these people to give up their purdah—I know the Maharaja of Pithapuram waxed eloquent on the purdah system a moment ago—a keen social reformer as he is—in the case of girls who read above the eighth standard, they ought to have conveyances, but I think in such cases they ought to be prepared to pay a small conveyance charge to the school. Of course, in the case of scholarship-holders and poor pupils the Government will give exemption from the payment of such fees. On the other hand, as I have said, with regard to classes 4 to 8, Government do mean to provide conveyances for pupils reading in Muslim training schools in centres where such schools are established by Government."

The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"The hon. Minister thought fit to remark that although I am a social reformer, I still advocated purdah when supporting this motion. When there is a section that believes in it, I do not see why it should not have its own way. That is enough to explain my position and the hon. the Chief Minister has no business to pass remarks like that." (Hear, hear.)

MR. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"The Chief Minister said that I stated in my speech that girls of certain classes do not require conveyances. But in the

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second and third classes there may be girls above 9 and 10, so my limitation is with regard to age and not with regard to classes."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYFED :—" Mr. President, at this fag-end of the discussion, I do not want to take a long time over this subject. I only wish to point out, Sir, that we in the Corporation of Madras have been trying the experiment of sending Muslim girls in conveyances to their schools. When free primary education was sought to be introduced in this city, the Mussalman community stood against it, and unfortunately, on the first occasion when the question was taken up and decided by the Council of the Corporation, on account of the agitation that was carried on against the introduction of free compulsory primary education, the Muslim girls were exempted from attendance at schools for a period of two years. That proved really very fatal and the reasons that were adduced by the Muslim community were that there were not suitable conveyances, that the conveyances were not adequate and that the custom of gosha that is prevalent in the society stood in the way of their sending any girl of any age whatever to the schools. Those were the main reasons why the Muslim community did not send their girls. But when we in the Corporation of Madras assured the Muslim community in conference that we would provide the necessary conveyances to enable them to observe purdah, they boldly sent their children to schools in the city of Madras. Thus within the course of one or two years we have established 13 to 15 schools and there are now on an average about 150 girl-students studying.

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" Mr. President, one great impediment in the way of the Muslim community making any advance in the matter of education is the custom of gosha which they find it very difficult to give up. I quite see that in course of time when education permeates they would observe the right kind of purdah and give up this custom of gosha which stands in the way of all progress. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear.')

" The Government have always been professing that they help the communities which are backward in the matter of education. I must submit, Mr. President, that the Government have long forgotten that the Muslim community is backward in the matter of education, the very name of the community itself having been kept out of the list of backward communities maintained by the Government. The question of conveyances was often raised in this House by means of interpellations, and the Minister, I am sorry to remark, was very insolent in his replies. In particular, when the question of conveyances to the Muslim girls in the Training School at Trichinopoly came up, he would not listen so much as to the necessity of providing conveyances.

" Sir, the absence of conveyance has been a great obstacle in the way of Muslim education. If the Government mean well towards the Muslim community in the matter of education, they ought to provide the necessary amount for providing conveyances to Muslim girls attending these schools.

" One more point, Mr. President. There are girls who go to school at the ages of 12 and 13 and they are admitted in the first or second class. These girls ought to observe purdah and cannot go to the school walking in the streets and Muslim parents are very diffident to send their children to school under such conditions. For these reasons, it is necessary that there should be some provision made for conveyances. I therefore support the motion before the House."

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* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Mr. President, originally I did not propose to take part in this discussion at all. I believed that the resolution before the House would be accepted when once proposed and that it did not require any argument in support of it. But having heard the hon. the Chief Minister on this point that the Government propose to sanction conveyance charges only with reference to one or two districts and one or two schools only, I feel impelled to have my say on the matter. I believe the hon. the Chief Minister is aware of the tremendous difficulties under which the training school at Trichinopoly is working. The working of the school has suffered a great deal on account of this non-provision of conveyance charges. This matter has been before the Government for several years past. Now I hear the Chief Minister is going to make provision for the same in the Trichinopoly Training School and I am glad of it. But what I submit is that invidious distinctions of this sort between one school and another or one district and another should not be made. The Government should, without any hesitation or further delay, adopt a general principle of sanctioning conveyance charges to these Muslim schools wherever existing and attended by girls above 8 years of age. They ought not to make any distinction of any sort. I therefore support the motion before the House.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Sir, I move that the question be now put.”

The closure motion was put and carried.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I say a word, Sir? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Our Standing Orders do not provide for the Mover to make a reply when closure has been accepted. When closure was applied, the hon. Member ought to have cried loudly ‘ No ’ if he desired to have an opportunity to reply.” (Laughter.)

The resolution was put and carried.

CLOSURE OF LIQUOR SHOPS ON HOLIDAYS AND DAYS OF ELECTION.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ I move, Sir, that

‘ This Council recommends to the Government that all shops kept for sale of intoxicating alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs, such as opium, ganja, etc., in the province be closed on Sundays, public holidays, and days of election to local boards, municipalities and the Legislative Council and the Assembly, and that clubs, hotels and refreshment rooms that are licensed to sell intoxicating alcoholic liquors and beverages be permitted on the above-mentioned days to serve such liquors to boarders, lodgers and bona fide travellers at meal hours for consumption in the licensed premises.’

“ Sir, in our attempt to close down the liquor shops we ought to proceed very very carefully, because it affects the rights and privileges of the people. We should not rush on with our measures of reform all on a sudden. The process ought to be gradual, because if we proceed rapidly, the drinkers are apt to find some substitute for the drink they are accustomed to have, or they will resort to illicit supply. My own experience is that if people do not get the drinks they are accustomed to, they find recourse to substitutes which are injurious. So that the best way to abolish drink altogether is to start with the closing of shops once in a week and on festival days and other

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occasions when people are likely to gather and indulge in it. According to my calculation, Sundays and other holidays in a year come to 90 days or three months. If by passing my motion we are able to wean away these people from their drinking habits for 90 days in a year, it would be a great advance.

"Sir, I have carefully omitted toddy from the scope of my motion, because it is a drink which should be available to them in the place of alcohol. Toddy is not so injurious as alcohol. A man could live on toddy for days together. Even infants are, when no milk is available, fed on toddy. Of course, I do not encourage toddy drinking; but what I say is that something intoxicating should be available to the people and that something should be toddy as it is not injurious. There are people who take whisky and none other and there are people who take brandy and none other and there are people who take gin and gin only. They do not at all take other drinks. They may be coaxed to take milder drinks, such as beer, etc. Some people when they find that they cannot get their drinks on Sundays, stock their requirements for that day on the previous Saturday itself. But their number is very few. By saying that people may be allowed to take toddy, I do not mean to say that toddy shops should be open at all hours of the day and on all days. What I say is that we will have toddy shops open for the present and later, when we have succeeded in restricting the sale of alcoholic liquors, we can think of closing the toddy shops as well.

"Sir, people will say that if you close the shops on Sundays, men who are accustomed to drinks would buy and stock their requirements on the previous Saturday itself. That is true. But, generally, 70 per cent of the people who take to drink only think of it just when it is time for them to go to the shops and when they do not get it, they forget all about it in the next hour. So there is not much difficulty with them.

"Sir, I have to say a word about the clubs. Clubs and hotels ought to be allowed to serve them as stated in my resolution.

"Then I would like to bring one point to the notice of the House and that is that this sort of closing of liquor shops on Sundays and other public holidays would give a chance to the propagandists to go and preach to the people when they are sober.

"Sir, my object in bringing forward this motion is not to rush in with this reform, but to proceed step by step. If we proceed in this manner we would be able to solve the drink problem altogether."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan, the veteran leader of the Adi-Dravidas.

"One of the reasons advanced against these measures by the people who are accustomed to drink is that by these means their privileges are denied to them. Sir, the motion has been very moderately worded so as to satisfy even people who are habitual drunkards. The Government themselves have come forward to do something in the way of propaganda. I think therefore that this is an opportune time for giving effect to a resolution of this sort. I do not like to take up much of the time of the House at this late hour as Mr. Srinivasan has fully explained the arguments in favour of the resolution, I commend it for the acceptance of the House."

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* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—“ I have very great pleasure in supporting this motion, because it is a nice device to arrive at the desired object of total prohibition. You know that in Muslim countries the drink evil does not exist and that Muslims are teetotalers. In this connection I may remind the House how Arabia was transformed by the Prophet of Arabia. In those days people in that country were addicted to drink so much that they would sell their all for that sake. I shall tell you how the Prophet succeeded in inducing the people to give up drinking. First of all, he advised the people to give up drinking during prayers; they easily agreed to it and acted accordingly. Then, after they became accustomed to it, he asked the people not to drink during daytime. To that also they agreed. Some time passed. Then he prohibited drinking entirely. So, step by step he succeeded in inducing the people to abstain from drinking altogether. In a similar way this resolution aims at prohibiting drinking totally in the course of a few years. I therefore have very great pleasure in supporting this motion.”

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—“ Sir, hon. Members of the Opposition have been asking for total prohibition. I am sure that it cannot be achieved very soon, though the opposition party try their level best for such a thing. Though the resolution of my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan may not result in complete success, we may achieve success to a very great extent by adopting that resolution.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ I am in entire sympathy with the object which underlies this resolution. I have no objection to the earlier portion of the resolution but to the latter part I am sorry I have to raise an objection. The earlier portion of the resolution is: ‘ This Council recommends to the Government that all shops kept for sale of intoxicating alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs such as opium, ganja, etc., in the province be closed on Sundays, public holidays and days of election to local boards, municipalities and the Legislative Council and the Assembly.’ I should think that the latter part takes away a great deal of the virtue and integrity of the first part of the resolution. It appears to me that by the latter part of the resolution we are trying to transfer the activities from the toddy shop to the boarding house or the club.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have got an amendment to move to that effect.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ As a practical proposition, I beg to submit that it will be very difficult to work it if it is carried. For example who is to decide the meal hour? Who is to decide whether a traveller is a bona fide traveller? The meal hour may vary with each individual. So the meal hour cannot be standardized. Then again it is very difficult to decide who are bona fide travellers. Another reason why I want the latter portion should be dropped is that even under the present conditions only those people who resort to drinks go to arrack or toddy shops. But if these shops are closed and if such drinks are allowed to be vended in clubs on holidays, even people who in the ordinary course of things do not take to drinking in the midst of people who are accustomed to drink would also become addicted to intoxicating beverages. As a matter of fact, in the mufassal very many hotels have not got licences now to sell liquors. But if this resolution is passed, it will give an incentive to them to obtain licences for ending these liquors. I therefore see very many practical difficulties in

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working the latter part of the resolution if it is carried. I would therefore commend to the hon. Mover of the resolution to withdraw its latter part."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"As Mr. Nagan Gowda is ill and consequently is not able to move the amendment which stands in his name, may I ask your permission to allow me to move that amendment?"

The House assenting, the hon. Member moved the amendment.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move the amendment standing in the name of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda which runs as follows:—

"That all the words occurring after the word "Assembly" in the resolution of my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan be omitted. The resolution will run thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that all shops kept for sale of intoxicating alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs such as opium, ganja, etc., in this province be closed on Sundays, public holidays and days of election to the local boards, municipalities and the Legislative Council and the Assembly."

"Mr. President, after the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas, I have very little to say to commend this amendment for the acceptance of the House. I have very great pleasure in moving it."

Mr C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment. In this country under the law licences to Indian clubs and refreshment rooms for selling alcoholic liquors are not easily given. Licences are granted to European hotels and clubs. Even if they are given, the Police authorities take very great care to watch them. If any traveller arrives in a European hotel, the hotel-keepers will naturally understand who is a stranger and who is not. They know their own boarders and lodgers and there will not be much difficulty in differentiating between strangers and others. I should therefore press my resolution as it is for the acceptance of the House."

The amendment was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 18. Mr. Ahmed Miran Sahib. |
| 2. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 19. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 3. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 20. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 4. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 21. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " K. Krishnan. | 22. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 23. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 7. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. | 24. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " Daniel Thomas. | 25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 26. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 11. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 12. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 28. " C. B. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. " M. Narayana Rao. | 29. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 14. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 30. " K. Nagan Gowda. |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 31. The Maharaja of Pithapuram. |
| 16. " C. Ramasamayajulu. | |
| 17. " T. Adinarayana Chettyyar | |

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Noes.

1. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
2. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
3. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar.
4. " S. Venkiah.

5. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
6. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
7. " S. Satyamurti.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sabib Bahadur.
2. " Sir Thomas Moir.
3. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. " Mr. M. R. Setorajnam Ayyar.
6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. " H. A. Watson.
10. " A. G. Leach.
11. " J. Gray.
12. " S. V. Ramamurti.
13. " C. B. Cotterell.
14. " V. Ch. John.
15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.

17. Munshi Atdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
19. " R. Foulkes.
20. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
22. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
23. " K. Koti Reddi.
24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
25. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
26. " J. A. Saldanha.
27. " K. V. R. Swami.
28. " K. R. Karant.
29. " K. Uppi Sahib.
30. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
31. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
32. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

(While counting of votes was going on) Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know what will be the result of the voting if the number of neutral members is larger than that of *ayes* and *noes*?"

Ayes 31. *Noes* 7. *Neutral* 32.

The amendment was carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 92 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 246 supra.]

Statement showing (a) whether the number of motor accidents has decreased in 1928 as compared with that in 1927 and if so, in what proportion, (b) what steps have been taken to control and regulate the speed of buses run by motor service companies in different districts of this Presidency, and (c) whether any further restrictions have been imposed on the granting of driving licences and if so, what they are.

Districts.	Number of motor accidents.		Steps to control and regulate the speed of buses.	Further restrictions, if any, on the granting of driving licences.
	1927.	1928.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Ganjam ..	9	15	The permissible speed is entered in 'G' permits. Drivers are prosecuted for rash or negligent driving if excessive speed results in an accident.	Nil.
2. Vizagapatam.	5	5		Nil.
3. Godavari, East.	8	11	Traffic beats check the speed of buses and prosecutions are launched when speed limit has been exceeded.	Nil.
4. Godavari, West	3	1	No special steps are being taken to control the speed of buses.	Nil.
5. Kistna ..	13	26	A condition is inserted in the 'G' permit that the speed should not exceed 3 miles over bridges, 5 miles in towns and villages and 12 miles elsewhere.	No driver is permitted to drive a bus unless he has held a permanent car driver's licence for two years. No permanent licence to drive a car is given without six months probation on temporary permit.
6. Guntur ..	1	15	Speed is prescribed in the 'G' permits and the District Board licences.	Nil.
7. Nellore ..	2	7	The municipal speed regulation of 15 miles an hour is being enforced.	Temporary suspension and cancellation of licences and permits are ordered whenever driver's negligence is noticed.
8. Cuddapah ..	7	10	No special steps are taken as the traffic is very small.	Nil.
9. Anantapur ..	3	6	The maximum speed is restricted in the 'G' permit to 20 miles per hour outside villages and 10 miles within villages.	Nil.
10. Bellary ..	9	14	The speed of motor buses is prescribed at 12 miles per hour.	Nil.

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Districts.	Number of motor accidents.		Steps to control and regulate the speed of buses.	Further restrictions, if any on the granting of driving licences.
	1927.	1928.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
11. Kurnool ..	10	2	A sub-inspector of police is on special duty under the District Board to control motor traffic.	Drivers must have three years' services before they are authorized to drive buses.
12. Madras ..	434	269	Improvements in the methods of checking the speed of motor vehicles in the streets were introduced in 1928.	Very strict examination and road tests for applicants for driving are being insisted upon.
13. Chingleput ..	16	30	Buses are licensed to run at 15 miles an hour on open roads and at 10 miles an hour in towns and villages. Travelling at excessive speed is checked by traffic constables who are posted at important centres.	The possession of a driving licence for three years and a good record are insisted upon as conditions precedent to the driving of buses.
14. North Arcot ..	36	42	New traffic posts have been opened and police constables are being deputed to check the overspeeding of buses and their work is being supervised by sub-inspectors and inspectors.	Knowledge of driving and traffic signals, and steadiness and presence of mind while driving, are insisted upon. Only men with some experience are allowed to drive vehicles plying for hire.
15. South Arcot ..	8	7	The restrictions as regards speed limit, 5 miles on certain roads and 10 miles elsewhere within municipal limits, are noted in the 'G' permits. The Police control the motor traffic throughout the district.	Nil.
16. Tanjore ..	16	41	Police traps are established at different places and times. Buses which exceed the speed limit laid down in the 'G' permit are charged.	Nil.
17. Trichinopoly ..	17	25	Police men on traffic duty are checking the speed of buses which is limited to 10 miles within municipal areas and 12 miles outside municipal areas.	Nil.
18. Madura ..	32	34	The speed of buses has been limited to 15 miles in the country, 12 miles in towns and 10 miles on Kodaikanal ghat roads.	Possession of an ordinary motor driving licence for at least a year is insisted upon for granting competency certificate for driving buses. Such certificates are also not granted within six months of a conviction for an offence under the Motor Vehicles Act.

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Districts.	Number of motor accidents.		Steps to control and regulate the speed of buses	Further restrictions, if any, on the granting of driving licences.
	1927.	1928.		
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
19. Ramnad ..	27	45	Timetables have been drawn up for the regular and systematic running of motor buses. Frequent and surprise checks are made en route of buses by the Police.	Nil.
20. Tinnevely ..	30	28	Speed limits are enforced in towns and timings of buses are regulated to prevent congestion and undue competition.	Nil.
21. Coimbatore ..	23	58	Speed limit is fixed in 'G' permits at 10 miles through towns and villages and over culverts and bridges and 15 miles in other places. Buses plying on the same route are only allowed to depart at 15 minutes interval, and is checked by traffic control constables.	Nil.
22. Nilgiris, The.	(Figures not available.)		Speed limit is fixed at 12 miles. Constant checks and speed traps are made by the Police.	Nil.
23. Salem ..	(Information not available.)		The speed is limited by the District Magistrate to 6 miles in crowded places, 4 miles over bridges and 18 miles over other areas and is enforced by the Police.	Nil.
24. South Kanara.	13	29	Speed limit is fixed by the District Magistrate in the 'G' permit and the timings are fixed by the District Superintendent of Police.	Nil.
25. Malabar ..	(Information not available.)		Speed limits are noted in the 'G' permits.	Nil.
26. Mettur ..	0	2	Constables are posted to check and regulate the speed of buses and to charge offenders.	Nil.
27. Chittoor ..	0	4	The speed limit allowed in the 'G' permits for buses plying for hire is 20 miles on main roads and 12 miles while passing through towns and villages.	Nil.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 102 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 251 supra.]

Statement showing the items of the present scheme estimates on which excesses have already accrued or expected to result.

Item number and description of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimates.	Estimated expenditure.	Excess.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
12. (a) Camp for men including foremen's stores office and maintenance.	20,809	24,219	3,410	As a consequence of the suspension of capital dredging certain essential improvements to divisional stores at Hare Island were required for the proper care and upkeep of stores (iron and steel articles, boiler tubes, etc.).
(b) New stores and extension and improvements to office and stores.				
(c) Adapting the present stores for use as quarters for operators of "St. George".				
27. Motor boat, new tug, row boats, etc.	28,000	30,412	2,412	Excess due to the debit to this item of the cost of the lighters purchased and their repairs.
28. Plant for fitting and repair shop.	34,000	35,200	1,200	Excess due to the upkeep of various small machines at Hare Island to ensure their being in a state of good repair.
30. Distilling plant	30,000	33,700	3,700	Excess due mainly to following:— Original estimate was based on informal quotations which were much exceeded when tenders were obtained for the plant. Also customs charges were not originally allowed for.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 104 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 254 supra.]

G.O. No. 758, Revenue, dated 16th April 1929.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 763, Revenue, dated 22nd April 1927.

Order—No. 758, Revenue, dated 16th April 1929.

The Government are pleased to direct that the concessions granted in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 763, Revenue, dated 22nd April 1927, to the Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War, i.e., between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive, shall be extended to those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue the necessary amendments to its Standing Orders.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),

„ all Collectors.

„ the Secretary, Madras Soldiers' Board.

„ all Departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes).

Editors' Table.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 105 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 254 supra.]

Statement referred to in the answer to clauses (e) and (f) of question No. 105.

Year.	Income.	Amount of debts	
		Contracted and newly brought into account during each year.	Repaid (including interest) during each year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	75,907	1,11,252	35,322
1899-00	58,575	51,508	58,019
1900-01	57,264	4,172	57,301
1901-02	56,004	4,541	31,426
1902-03	56,992	3,689	27,962
1903-04	55,429	Nil.	15,831
1904-05	57,251		
1905-06	58,835		
1906-07	59,692		
1907-08	60,323		
1908-09	60,171		
1909-10	63,424		
1910-11	78,268		
1911-12	76,810	Nil.	Nil.
1912-13	79,777		
1913-14	1,01,060		
1914-15	1,14,798		
1915-16	1,03,965		
1916-17	61,277		
1917-18	87,870		
1918-19	12,55,675	70,000	73,213
1919-20	16,24,884	247	Nil.
1920-21	14,62,498	517	11
1921-22	16,14,938	691	1,043
1922-23	18,93,167	5,00,848	3,09,681
1923-24	16,39,569	3,08,448	5,18,189
1924-25	15,73,991	2,82,654	13,958
1925-26	13,88,538	2,10,978	3,60,104
1926-27	13,55,550	Nil.	35,167
1927-28	13,17,838	2,00,000	4,07,087

Note.—(1) The figures in column (2) represent actual collections and exclude debts recovered, amounts borrowed, and sale-proceeds of buildings and other property.

(2) To clear off debts amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs, the late proprietor leased out the estate to Mr. R. G. Orr and two others for a period of 32 years from 1st July 1886 on condition that it should be restored free of encumbrances at the end of that term. The property so leased was in the lessee's possession and was excluded from the management of the Court for the period of the lease. It came under the Court's management from 1918-19. Till then only three ayan villages were under the Court's management and the estate's only sources of income were the revenue derived from the three villages in cash and grain, the annual contribution received from the European lessees as the allowance to the Zamindar and the interest realized on Government securities.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 116 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 2(2 supra).]

Statement showing the names of Muhammadans, Adi-Dravidas and Indian Christians who have been nominated to the District Boards of Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara during the last four years and who are still holding appointments.

Name of member.	Community.	District Boards.
1. M.R.Ry. R. Arumugavel	Adi-Dravida ..	Salem.
2. Janab N. Qadir Batcha Sahib Bahadur ..	Muhammadian ..	Do.
3. M.R.Ry. T. S. Jegarej	Indian Christian ..	Do.
4. Janab Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur ..	Muhammadian ..	Coimbatore.
5. Janab K. A. Sheik Dawood Sahib Bahadur.	Do. ..	Do.
6. M.R.Ry. V. I. Muniswami Pillai ..	Adi-Dravida ..	The Nilgiris.
7. Janab A. K. Oosman Sait Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadian ..	Do.
8. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidee Sahib Bahadur.	Do. ..	Malabar.
9. K. C. Alavi Sahib Bahadur	Do. ..	Do.
10. Khan Sahib K. Koyassan Hajee Sahib Bahadur.	Do. ..	Do.
11. Mrs. G. C. Bharatan	Indian Christian ..	Do.
12. M.R.Ry. C. Karunan	Adi-Dravida ..	Do.
13. Mr. S. L. Mathias	Indian Christian ..	South Kanara.
14. M.R.Ry. C. Paddu	Adi-Dravida ..	Do.
15. Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,	Muhammadian ..	Do.

M.L.C.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 118 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 265 supra.]

I

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, Reference No. A. 7-10602/28, dated 28th December 1928.

(a) It is a fact that toddy shop No. 115 of Nileshwar is situated in a locality where Dr. C. M. Pai has his house and a private dispensary, but the distance from his house to the shop is four chains and from his compound about two chains. His compound is well guarded by walls and there is a lane running between it and the shop.

(b) The doctor's petition, dated 5th August 1927, was addressed to the Tahsildar and not to the Collector.

(c) During the current lease, on 20th October 1928, he petitioned to the Revenue Divisional Officer for the removal of the shop from its existing site and the Revenue Divisional Officer after a local inspection held that it is less objectionable than the sanctioned site.

The doctor only once complained to the local police about a fight among some coolies near the toddy shop and the police warned them. Since then, no complaints have been received in the matter.

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(d) I had to allow the continuance of the shop in its existing site for want of a more suitable one. I have, however, called for fresh proposals.

(e) There is nothing to show that Mr. Gawne had inspected the site, but while rejecting the doctor's petition he remarked that the objection should have been raised before the sale was held and that the shop should be moved during the succeeding lease.

(f) For want of a more suitable site, the shop could not be moved.

(g) For the reasons mentioned above and not from the point of higher revenue, I allowed the shop to continue in its present site.

Nileshwar is a thickly populated village where no suitable Government site is available. The doctor settled in the locality during the existence of the shop at the site. In case a more suitable site is found, it will be moved from its present site.

II

Office of the Commissioner of Excise, Chepauk, Madras, dated 18th January 1929.

The boundaries of the site advertised for T.S. No. 115 are north S. No. 155-1, east and south S. No. 155-2/B, west S. No. 155-4. The site in which the shop is now located is S. No. 228/7.

2. Though the former site was sanctioned for the permanent location of the shop four years ago, the shop has not been removed to that site and it has been in the latter site for the past four years, the sanctioned site being too small, about five cents, and quite insufficient for such a big shop with many customers, and also objectionable owing to the proximity to some devil shrines. Further, in front of the sanctioned site there is an open place at which a jatra takes place in which several thousands of people gather annually and bonfires are made frequently. On account of the jatra and the devil shrines, it was not found possible to locate the shop in that site. On the above considerations, the Collector has recently decided to abandon the site altogether and the present site will also be changed when a more suitable site is selected.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 122 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 267 supra.]

G.O. No. 1597, P.H., dated 26th June 1929.

The Madras Legislative Council passed the following resolution on the 22nd October 1927 :—

“That this Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be their goal.”

On the 5th June 1928 the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health convened a meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee to consult its members on the action to be taken in pursuance of the resolution. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the first essential step was the creation of

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an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and the education of the masses on the evils of drink, in order that any temperance or prohibition legislation undertaken might have the co-operation and support of the general public.

2. The Government examined the recommendations made by the Excise Advisory Committee and decided that propaganda should be carried out throughout the Presidency. For this purpose they provided, with the sanction of the Legislative Council, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1929-30.

3. On the 1st May 1929 the Government constituted a Temperance Advisory Committee consisting of the members of the Excise Advisory Committee, certain other non-officials, the Commissioner of Excise and the Director of Public Health in order to advise them as to the steps to be taken to carry out the propaganda and the manner in which the amount provided in the Civil Budget Estimate should be spent. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee the Government are pleased to sanction the scheme in the appendix.

4. The Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health being the President of the Central Propaganda Board, the Government have decided that the Central Office of the Board should be attached to the Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

5. The expenditure connected with the scheme, including the cost of the central staff, will be met from the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 2 supra.

6. Orders will issue separately regarding the arrangements to be made for the audit of the expenditure incurred in connexion with the scheme.

7. The question of providing funds for recurring expenditure in connexion with the scheme will be considered in connexion with the Civil Budget Estimate for 1930-31.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Members of the Central Propaganda Board.

- „ the Surgeon General.
- „ the Director of Public Health.
- „ the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
- „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
- „ all Collectors.
- „ all Presidents of District Boards.
- „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
- „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
- „ the President, Corporation of Madras.
- „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ the Librarian, Legislative Council Library.
- „ the Revenue Department.
- „ the Finance Department.
- „ the Public Department.
- „ the Development Department.
- „ the Public Works and Labour Department.

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APPENDIX.

Scheme.

I. Object of the scheme.—The creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs such as opium, ganja, etc., in order that any temperance or prohibition measures or legislation undertaken for attaining the goal of total prohibition may have the co-operation and support of the general public.

II. Scope of the scheme.—The object of the scheme should be attained by carrying on propaganda throughout the Presidency. The funds that the Government provide on this behalf from time to time will be administered by the Central Propaganda Board. The Board may contribute funds to district committees established under the scheme, to non-official temperance organizations, to other organizations which are willing to undertake the propaganda, and to any local body which desires to undertake the work.

III. Methods of propaganda.—1. The funds provided by the Government may be utilized to carry on an intensive propaganda against the use of all alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs in its scientific, educational, economic, social and religious aspects.

Propaganda may include all or any of the following items:—

- (i) Preparation of leaflets and pamphlets, and their free distribution;
- (ii) Exhibition of posters, charts and diagrams;
- (iii) Magic lantern lectures and cinema shows;
- (iv) Mass meetings;
- (v) Distribution of books and periodicals to educational institutions and recognized public libraries;
- (vi) Institution of prizes for essays and recitation contests in schools and colleges;
- (vii) Annual exhibitions;
- (viii) Such other methods as may from time to time be decided upon by the Central Propaganda Board.

2. The Board shall not utilize the funds for subsidizing newspapers, periodicals or journals or financing of such publications which are not solely used for the propaganda which fall within the scope of this scheme.

IV. Central Propaganda Board—1. *Members.*—The Central Board shall consist of the following members:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (1) | The hon. the Minister for Public Health. | } Members of
the Excise
Advisory
Committee. |
| (2) | M.R.Ry. S. N. Dorai Raja Avargal, M.L.C.,
Pudukkottai. | |
| (3) | „ K. Krishnan Avargal, M.L.C., High
Court Vakil, Tellicherry. | |
| (4) | „ Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu
Garu, M.L.C., High Court Vakil,
Chittoor. | |
| (5) | „ Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan Avargal,
M.L.C., Poonamallee (Chingleput
district). | |
| (6) | „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal,
M.L.C., High Court Vakil, East
Veli Street, Madura. | |

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|--|---|
| (7) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet. | } Members of the Excise Advisory Committee. |
| (8) J. A. Davis, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund. | |
| (9) W. O. Wright, Esq., M.L.C., Ben's Gardens, Adyar, Madras. | |
| (10) M.R.Ry. Daniel Thomas Avargal, M.L.C., Vakil, Palamcottah. | |
| (11) M.R.Ry. R. Suryanarayana Rao Avargal, Servants of India Society Home, Calicut. | |
| (12) „ V. Ramjee Rao Avargal, M.L.C., Editor, "Deenabandu," Masulipatam. | |
| (13) „ C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C., Kelston, No. 24, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras. | |
| (14) „ M. Kolanthaivelu Mudaliyar Avargal, General Merchant and Commission Agent, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetti Street, Madras. | |
| (15) „ K. Govinda Marar Avargal, Vakil, Ernakulam, Trichur. | |
| (16) „ E. V. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal, Erode. | |
| (17) „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder Avargal, Coimbatore. | |
| (18) „ Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Ellore. | |
| (19) „ M. C. D. Varada Raju Avargal, No. 3, Flowers Road, Vepery, Madras. | |
| (20) Dr. J. H. Gray, M.D., National Physical Director, Physical Training School, Royapetta, Madras. | |
| (21) S. Ranganathan, Esq., I.C.S. | |
| (22) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Member of the Excise Advisory Committee. | } Ex-officio members. |
| (23) The Commissioner of Excise. | |
| (24) The Director of Public Health. | |

2. *President*.—The hon. the Minister for Public Health shall be the President of the Central Board.

3. *Secretary*.—The Central Board shall have a wholetime Secretary on such pay as may be fixed by the Board.

4. *Tenure*.—The members of the Central Board shall hold office for three years provided that the members of the Excise Advisory Committee except the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, shall be held to have vacated their seats when they cease to be members of the Madras Legislative Council. Any casual vacancy will be filled by the Government.

5. *Functions*.—The Central Board shall be responsible for the proper carrying on of the propaganda throughout the Presidency and shall, as far as funds permit, devise plans on this behalf and direct and control the propaganda. It shall be responsible for the proper utilization of the funds allotted by the Government for the propaganda and shall for this purpose maintain such accounts as it considers necessary. The accounts shall be subject to such audit as the Government consider necessary.

The Board may make such recommendations to the Government as it considers fit for the promotion of the objects of the scheme.

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6. *Meetings*.—The Secretary shall convene meetings of the Board at such times and places as may be found necessary. A special meeting to discuss a specific subject or subjects shall be convened if ten members of the Board require it. The quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be ten. The business of the Board may also be transacted by the circulation of all papers.

7. *Travelling allowance*.—The travelling allowance of the non-official members for journeys undertaken for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Board or in connexion with work entrusted to them by the Central Board or by the Executive Central Committee shall be met from the funds provided by the Government. The rate of travelling allowance admissible is as follows :—

Railway journey—One first class and one third class.

Road journey—Annas 12 per mile.

Daily allowance—Rs. 7-8-0.

Resident members will draw daily allowance at the rate specified above.

The grant of road mileage and daily allowance will be subject to the provisions of rules 22 and 37 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

V. *Executive Central Committee*.—1. *Members*.—The following members shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Central Board :—

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Public Health.
- (2) M R. Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Avargal.
- (3) Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan Avargal.
- (4) " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder Avargal.
- (5) " R. Suryanarayana Rao Avargal.
- (6) " E. V. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal.
- (7) " C. Gopala Menon Avargal.
- (8) " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.
- (9) " Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Avargal.
- (10) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
- (11) J. A. Davis, Esq.
- (12) The Director of Public Health (ex-officio).
- (13) S. Ranganathan, Esq., I.C.S.

2. *President and Secretary*.—The President and Secretary of the Central Propaganda Board shall be the President and Secretary of the Executive Central Committee.

3. *Functions*.—The Executive Central Committee shall administer the affairs of the Central Board subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may frame on this behalf.

4. *Meetings*.—The Secretary shall convene meetings of the Committee as often as may be necessary. The business may also be transacted by the circulation of papers. The quorum for a meeting shall be six.

5. *Travelling allowance*.—As in item 7 in paragraph IV.

VI. *Central office*.—The Central Board shall have an office at Madras and shall employ such establishment as may be found necessary. It shall have for the present the following establishment :—

A Secretary (Rs. 200 per mensem);

Two Upper Division clerks (Rs. 70 each per mensem) one of whom should have account qualifications;

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One stenographer (Rs. 40 per mensem with shorthand allowance) possessing advanced shorthand qualification; and

One peon (Rs. 15 per mensem).

The office shall work under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Board.

VII. District Committees and staff.—1. The Central Board shall, as far as funds permit, constitute District Committees one in each district consisting of seven to nine members and containing representatives of local bodies, social service and temperance and co-operative organizations and individuals interested in the movement. In the first instance, the Central Board shall nominate the District Committees which shall elect their Chairmen. The members of District Committees shall hold office for three years and any casual vacancy will be filled by the Central Board. The District Committee may appoint a District Secretary whose pay will not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem, a clerk on Rs. 35 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 12 per mensem. The District Committees may appoint as many pracharakas as they may find necessary for the area under their jurisdiction and as far as funds permit. The pay and allowances of a pracharaka may be fixed by the Committees at such rates as may be necessary provided that the total amount shall not exceed Rs. 55 per mensem in the case of each pracharaka. The District Committees shall work under the control of the Central Board and shall administer the funds allotted to it by the Central Board.

The Chairman of the District Committee shall convene meetings from time to time. He may also transact business by circulation of papers. The quorum for a meeting shall be three.

The Central Board shall, as soon as it forms a District Committee, appoint one of the members to convene the first meeting of the Committee.

2. *Travelling allowance.*—For attending meetings and for journeys undertaken in connexion with work entrusted to them by the Central Board or by District Committees, the non-official members of the District Committees are eligible to draw one second-class fare, a daily allowance of Rs. 2, four annas a mile by road or when bus service is available two annas a mile.

The Secretary of the District Committee is eligible to draw travelling allowance according to the following rates for journeys undertaken by him at the instance of the District Committee in connexion with the propaganda work :—

	Daily allowance.	Mileage without tents.	Railway journey without tents.	Steamer journey.
(1) On a pay exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 80.	Re. 1	As. 4	One and three-fifths intermediate or if no intermediate class, one and three-fifths second class.	Second-class berth.
(2) On a pay exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 60.	As. 12	3	One and three-fifths third class.	Third class.
(3) On a pay of Rs. 35 and above but not exceeding Rs. 50.	As. 10	3	Do.	Do.

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The grant of road mileage and daily allowance is subject to rules 22 and 37 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

District Committees shall not incur expenditure in excess of the amounts allotted to them from time to time, and shall be held responsible for the proper utilization of the money. Strict and correct accounts should be submitted to the Central office at the end of every month and they will be subject to such audit as the Government consider necessary.

VIII. Distribution of work between the Central Board and District Committees—

1. The Central Board will, among other things—

(1) arrange for the preparation of temperance literature, such as pamphlets, leaflets, handbills, posters, charts, cartoons, etc., and for their distribution to district organizations, and appoint such technical committees as may be necessary for the purpose;

(2) purchase cinema apparatus and magic lanterns and slides for use in the mufassal; and

(3) generally carry out the purposes of the scheme.

2. District Committees will have to do the following items of work and may set up such organizations as may be necessary for the purpose:—

(1) widespread distribution of temperance literature and exhibition of posters, etc., supplied by the Central office;

(2) arrange for lectures, magic lantern and cinema shows, public meetings, annual exhibitions and demonstrations, and also private talks and house-to-house visits;

(3) arrange for the enactment of temperance dramas, etc.;

(4) arrange for giving prizes in schools for essay contests; and

(5) take up such other work for which the Central Board might give facilities.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 125 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 272 supra.]

G.O. No. 1598, P.H., dated 26th June 1929.

The Government have had under their consideration the question of improving the administration of Government hospitals in the Presidency through the medium of advisory committees consisting of officials and non-officials. The main business of these committees is to keep the Surgeon-General and the Government informed of the needs of the hospitals as viewed by the public, but they can also be helpful in stimulating the interest of the lay public in the welfare of the hospitals and in strengthening the hands of the Superintendents of the hospitals in their efforts to improve the

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institutions. Individual members of the committee in their capacity as non-official visitors can also assist to a great extent in popularizing the institutions and in increasing the comforts of the patients.

2. Advisory committees have already been constituted for all district headquarter hospitals (except Ramnad). The Government regret however to learn that with a few exceptions the members of these committees have not been taking the anticipated interest in the welfare of these institutions. In some districts the committees have not met for a number of years for the apparent reason that there was no business of importance to be transacted. While this may be due in large measure to lack of interest on the part of the members of the committees, the Government are inclined to think that District Medical Officers may also be partly responsible and that they may have made inadequate efforts to secure the co-operation of the members in the administration of the hospitals.

3. The Government therefore desire to impress on all members of the advisory committees the desirability of taking an active interest in the administration of the hospitals and of attending as many meetings as possible. The Surgeon-General is also requested to instruct all District Medical Officers to make the fullest use of the committees and to take steps to have meetings held as frequently as possible.

4. The Government consider that an advisory committee should be constituted for the District Headquarter Hospital at Ramnad and that similar advisory committees should be constituted for all Government hospitals in Madras City (a separate committee for each hospital) and for the large number of hospitals recently taken over under their management for development as divisional, medical and surgical centres. Visiting committees of ladies should also be appointed to the Government Women and Children's hospitals at district headquarter stations on the lines of the committee appointed to the Women and Children's Hospital at Vannarpet. The constitution suggested by the Surgeon-General for the committees to be appointed to the hospitals at divisional centres is approved with slight alterations. His proposals in regard to the constitution of committees for the Ramnad hospital and for the hospitals in the Presidency town and of ladies' committees for the Women and Children's hospitals are awaited.

5. A copy of the rules for the working of the advisory committees for the district headquarter hospitals and the hospitals at divisional centres, as amended by the Government, is appended to this order. The Surgeon-General is requested to have copies of

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the order and the rules communicated to all members of advisory committees in the Presidency. He is also requested to submit his recommendations for the appointment of members to be nominated by the Government.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General (with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 659-2-G., dated 1st June 1929).

„ Revenue Department.

„ Public Works and Labour Department.

„ Law (General) Department.

Editors' Table.

APPENDIX

Rules defining the constitution and functions of advisory committees appointed for Government hospitals in the Madras Presidency.

1. The advisory committee is constituted in order to keep the Surgeon-General and the Government informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. The entire supervision and management of the institution and its establishments will be in the hands of the medical officer in charge subject to the control of the Surgeon-General and the Government. The committee shall be an advisory body with no executive authority.

2. The composition of the committee shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(a) District headquarter hospitals—

- (1) The Collector.
- (2) The President, District Board (when a non-official).
- (3) The District Medical Officer.
- (4) The Executive Engineer.
- (5) The chairman, municipal council, in the case of municipal towns, when a non-official.
- (6) A second representative of the municipal council.
- (7) Do. district board.
- (8) } Two members, preferably ladies, nominated by the Govern-
- (9) } ment.

NOTE.—Individual members of the Legislative Council may be appointed as members of the advisory committees on the recommendation of the Collector and the Surgeon-General; any member so appointed will take the place of the second representative of the municipal council or the district board as may be specified in each case.

(b) Hospitals at divisional centres—

(1) The Revenue Divisional Officer, or if the station is not the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar.

(2) The president, taluk board, or if the station is not the headquarters of the president, taluk board, the chairman, municipal council, or president, union board, as the case may be.

(3) Local Public Works Department officer, if one is employed in the station (vide note below).

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- (4) The Medical officer in charge.
- (5) Sub-Registrar.
- (6) } Two non-officials, of whom one should, if possible, be a lady,
- (7) } to be nominated by the Government.

NOTE.—If no Public Works Department officer is employed in the station, his place will be taken by another non-official gentleman nominated by the Government.

3. The representatives elected by the municipal council and the district board need not necessarily be members of the respective bodies. An elected member shall hold his appointment for three years and shall be eligible for re-election. Women shall be eligible as members of the advisory committee. The assistant to the District Medical Officer in the case of district head-quarter hospitals and the medical officer in charge in the case of hospitals at divisional centres shall discharge the duties of Secretary of the committee and shall attend all meetings of the committee.

4. The committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discussion of topics of interest and importance connected with the hospital. The meetings shall be convened by the Secretary under the orders of the Collector, Divisional Officer or Tahsildar as the case may be. It will be open to any member of the committee to forward to the Collector, Divisional Officer or Tahsildar any remarks or suggestions which he may have to make or which he may desire to have discussed at a meeting of the committee.

5. The Collector, Divisional Officer or Tahsildar shall preside at the meetings; but in his absence the members present shall elect a chairman for the meeting. Four members shall form a quorum.

6. All suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the hospital and for the welfare of the patients shall be brought before the committee for consideration and decision by a majority. In any case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

8. All recommendations of the committee shall be forwarded to the District Medical Officer for necessary action. A copy of the minutes of each meeting shall also be communicated to the Surgeon-General for information.

9. The District Medical Officer shall carry out the recommendations of the committee as far as practicable. If he cannot accept their recommendations, he should refer the matter to the Surgeon-General for orders.

10. The committee may check hospital accounts, the stock of medicines, furniture, etc., at such of the meetings as it thinks fit. The checking shall be done in the presence of the medical officer or other member of the staff who is responsible for the charge of the accounts or the articles which are being checked.

11. Individual members of the committee may arrange with the medical officer in charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and may record in the visitors' book any remarks and suggestions they may wish to make.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 141 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 8th August 1929, page 277 supra.]

G.O. No. 1083 W., dated 28th March 1929

The Government have had under consideration for some time the question of reorganization of the draughtsman establishment employed in the Public Works Department, inclusive of the Sanitary Engineer's drawing staff. The Public Works Department Establishment Committee which sat in 1906 recommended that practical experience was essential for draughtsmen and that men employed on outdoor work and those whose duties are confined to the office should be interchangeable and that for this purpose the executive lower subordinate and draughtsmen grades should be assimilated and the two classes of establishment borne on one and the same list for purposes of promotion. The scheme was approved by Government and introduced in 1913. After it had been in operation for some time, the officers of the department generally condemned it. It was stated that, while there was no doubt that experience in outdoor work for a year or two increased the usefulness of a draughtsman, frequent changes from executive to office work and vice versa militated against good work and that it was essential that a draughtsman or executive subordinate should be allowed to specialize in his line. The Government accepted this view and instituted in 1922 a separate service of draughtsmen distinct from the executive subordinates and they also issued orders for the opening in the College of Engineering of a separate class for the training of draughtsmen. The following rates of pay were sanctioned for the draughtsmen in the department (excluding the posts of heads of sections in the offices of the Chief Engineers) :—

					Rs.
First grade	...	...	...	...	150—10—200
Second grade	...	...	...	...	80— 5—140
Third grade	...	...	...	...	50— 3— 80

2. The new draughtsman class in the College of Engineering was, however, not opened owing to want of applicants for admission to the class, and as a consequence there has been difficulty in finding qualified draughtsmen to fill existing vacancies. Memorials have also been received from the draughtsmen in service stating that the rates of pay are inadequate. To meet the situation caused by the dearth of qualified men the Government ordered certain tentative arrangements, viz., (1) lowering the standard for admission to the draughtsman class in the College of Engineering so as to permit students who have completed the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate but have not been declared eligible for the University course to join the class and (2) the filling up of vacancies by passed upper subordinates.

3. The question of reverting to the scheme adopted in 1913 whereby the draughtsmen and executive subordinates were treated as one class has again been considered but has been dropped, as the Chief Engineers do not recommend it. They have, however, suggested that the draughtsman service should be reconstituted into four grades rising from a minimum of Rs. 60 to a maximum of Rs. 250. The Government do not consider it necessary

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either to raise the maximum pay or to increase the number of grades, but they agree that the pay of the second and third grades requires revision and that the minimum pay should be raised. They are accordingly pleased to fix the following scales of pay for the existing second and third grade posts of draughtsmen, permanent :—

					RS.
Second grade	...	...	...	...	110—6—140
Third grade	...	...	...	...	60—4—100

The Government are also pleased to direct that in cases where temporary posts of draughtsmen have been sanctioned on the minimum pay only, the revised minima Rs. 60 or Rs. 110 as the case may be shall apply. The above sanction will have effect from the 1st April 1929 and is registered as No. 41 of 1929-30.

4. The Government believe that with the revision now sanctioned it should be possible to secure an adequate supply of qualified draughtsmen with sufficient general educational qualifications.

5. Orders will be issued in the Law and Education Department prescribing the possession of a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate as the minimum general educational qualification for admission to the draughtsman class in the College of Engineering.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Development)

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 143 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th August 1929, page 283 supra.]

Annexure to Answer.

The following are among the works that were recommended by the Ceded District Irrigation Committee in connexion with the modified Tungabhadra-Kistna project, so far as the Nellore district is concerned :—

(1) Extension of irrigation in Nellore and Sangam deltas and second crop extension therein.

(2) Reservoir on the Penner at Someswaram.

(3) Nellore south canal from Someswaram to the Palar.

(4) Nellore north canal from Someswaram to Mannaru.

In May 1927 the Government directed that owing to the impracticability of the Someswaram dam across the Penner, the Nellore area might be left out of account. Thus items (2) to (4) are dropped for the present. Item (1) is dependent on the feasibility of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project including the diversion dam across the Kistna at Sangameswaram.

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2. The following is a list of projects under contemplation :—

(1) *Gandipalem reservoir*.—Approximate estimate, Rs. 21·00 lakhs. The project is for the restoration of the ruined Gandipalem tank on the Bellaparu for the irrigation of 13,543 acres.

(2) *Rallapad reservoir*.—Approximate estimate, Rs. 25·00 lakhs. The project provides for a reservoir on the Manneru, 20 miles below the site on the Mopad reservoir, to irrigate 13,563 acres.

(3) *Mopad-Machavaram tanks*.—Approximate estimate, Rs. 7·00 lakhs. The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Manneru near Veeraraghavunikata and to excavate a channel to supply the Machavaram tank and through it the adjoining Mopad tank.

These three are alternative schemes. Only one of them can be carried out with the supply available. Gauge readings are being taken in connexion with the Rallapad project.

3. In November 1927, the Government sanctioned temporary establishments for the investigation of the following irrigation schemes in Nellore district :—

- (1) Mopad main channel improvements.
- (2) Pombaleru anicut.
- (3) Pakkala tank group.
- (4) Formation of a new tank across the Kaveri vagu.

The results of the investigation of these projects have not yet been reported by the Chief Engineer.

4. Again, in November 1928, the Government approved of the investigation and preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a scheme to provide at an approximate cost of Rs. 60,000, irrigation facilities under the Kanigiri reservoir of the Sangam delta to the disforested lands of Vavveru and other villages in the Kovvur taluk, about 1,000 acres in extent. The Chief Engineer has been directed to arrange for the early investigation and preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the scheme, so that it may be considered in connexion with the budget estimates for 1930–1931.

5. The Government have also approved of an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,000 for the excavation of the Vidavalore channel under No. 2 sluice of Vegore tank in the Sangam delta, Penner river canals system, to provide irrigation facilities under the tank and also to other lands assigned to the depressed classes, about 400 acres on the whole. A provision of Rs. 9,000 has been made for the work in the budget estimates for 1929–1930.

6. The Chief Engineer has recently submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,810 for improvements to the Dagadarthi channel, a branch of the Pyderu escape of the Kanigiri reservoir in the Penner river canals system. The project is designed to irrigate an additional area of 656 acres. It is proposed to consider the scheme in connexion with the budget estimates for 1930–1931.